

## Israel does not think war imminent

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli high command does not believe an outbreak of hostilities with Syria is imminent despite an unprecedented massive supply of Soviet arms to that country, Israeli military sources said Tuesday. The sources said Israel had evidence that the Syrians had brought into Lebanon for the first time Soviet SAM-9 anti-aircraft missiles, which are mounted on vehicles. Israeli planes destroyed Soviet-made missiles, most SAM-5s, moved into Lebanon by Syria during and after Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year. The sources said the Soviet Union was supplying Syria with the latest weapons in unprecedented quantities. The Israeli cabinet discussed reports of a Syrian military buildup Monday and decided to devote a full meeting to the question next Sunday.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

## Soviets infringe Japanese airspace

TOKYO (R) — Fighter planes scrambled Tuesday to intercept three Soviet Tupolev bombers which briefly violated Japanese airspace despite being warned off, the Defence Agency said. The bombers, two of the Budget type and one Bear, were among 10 which flew close to Japan and led to 18 jet interceptors taking off from bases in Kyushu and Okinawa, an agency spokesman said. The three bombers spent about 90 seconds in the airspace of the small Japanese island of Okinoshima, 43 miles north of the southwestern city of Fukuoka, ignoring warnings from a ground radar station and interceptors, he said. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said a protest would be lodged with the Soviet government through the embassy in Moscow over the violation of Japan's airspace — the second in a month.

Volume 8 Number 2415

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1983 — SAFAR 11, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Arab council to discuss reconstruction of Lebanon camps

TUNIS (Petra) — An extraordinary session of the Arab Housing Ministers Council opened Tuesday in the Tunisian city of Sousse to discuss the topic of reconstructing Palestinian camps which were destroyed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The council has formed a committee including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Syria and the Arab League in order to discuss specific proposals on reconstruction of Palestinian camps and make recommendations to the housing ministers for discussion and approval. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani led the Jordanian delegation to the meetings.

## Israeli inflation hits new record

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's monthly inflation rate rose to a record 21.1 per cent in October from nine per cent in September, the central bureau of statistics said Tuesday. The figure exceeded all treasury predictions, although it had been expected to be high because of last month's devaluation and emergency price rises. Israel's consumer price index rose 126.1 per cent in the first 11 months of 1983, the bureau said.

## Israel to train Ciskei pilots

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Twenty trainee pilots from the Ciskei black South African homeland were due in Israel Tuesday for instruction but Israel's ambassador said this did not change Israel's policy of not recognising the homelands. Ambassador Eliyahu Lankin told Reuters he believed a private firm would train the men, not the Israeli air force. "We do not recognise these states," he said. South Africa has designated 10 black homelands and declared four independent, including Ciskei, but no foreign government recognises them.

## UNITA claims hostages seized

PARIS (R) — Angolan rebel forces said Tuesday they had captured five British and 12 Portuguese citizens in attacks on government positions in eastern Angola last Sunday. A communiqué from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said the 17 people were taken prisoner during raids on Kizumbo and Kavungu and on a bridge over the Zambezi River in the Mexico province.

## John le Mesurier dies at 71

RAMSGATE, England (R) — British Character Actor John le Mesurier, whose long, sad face became familiar in films and the television comedy series "Dad's Army," died Tuesday. He was 71. A spokesman for his agents said the actor had been in and out of hospital for months suffering from abdominal problems.

## INSIDE

- Amnesty International exposes Syrian human rights violations, page 2
- Defence equipment exhibition opens in Zarqa, page 3
- Britain's anti-nuclear campaigners to resist imposition of cruise missiles, page 4
- Hong Kong to introduce new device to end traffic congestion, page 5
- West Indian rebels arrive in South Africa for second tour, page 6
- Philippines wants to borrow \$4.6 billion, page 7
- Gen. Ershad seeks new role in future of Bangladesh, page 8

# Rebels converge on Arafat's last camp

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Agencies) — Dissident Palestinians launched an offensive against pro-Arafat loyalists Tuesday, breaking into parts of the loyalist-held refugee camp at Baddawi near Tripoli and inflicting heavy casualties on the defenders.

State-run Beirut Radio said they captured a security headquarters inside the camp, apparently a building on the perimeter used by PLO Chairman Arafat's own "Squad 17" forces. It said Baddawi was expected to fall within hours to an armoured column advancing from the north. Syrian and dissident artillery units poured in heavy calibre shells from the south, it added. Some 75 loyalist guerrillas were evacuated from the camp for treatment at a field hospital in Tripoli, while in the city itself at least 10 people were killed and 25 wounded by shell and rocket fire, Lebanese security sources said.

Arafat aides said resistance was continuing at the camp, which lies three kilometres from the city centre. Asked how long Baddawi could hold out, one of them said: "Today I think holding it is no problem." But the loyalists were heavily outgunned and hardly a match for their more professional adversaries, the aide added.

The attack began shortly after 7 a.m. (0500 GMT) with the Syrians and the dissidents, who broke with Mr. Arafat six months ago, laying down an artillery barrage to cover the advance, the security sources said.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said shells fell at a rate of 30 a minute as the rebels, backed by elite Syrian troops and a column of 60 Syrian tanks, moved in from three directions. Shells fell in the city sporadically throughout the morning though the main force of the offensive was clearly directed at Baddawi. Mr. Arafat's last military camp in Lebanon.

Most shops closed for the day and traffic was light. Few people reported for work.

Jibril reportedly wounded Ahmad Jibril, commander of the pro-Libyan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), was wounded in the fighting and taken to hospital in the mountain town of Zghorta, Radio Monte Carlo said.

The radio also said that Saleh Al Ma'ani, leader of the pro-Syrian Palestinian faction Saiga was killed in the clashes. The Syrian Television did not deny or confirm the radio report.

But a spokesman for the front in Damascus denied the report. The rebels were now fighting inside Baddawi, he added.

Unofficial Beirut Radio reports quoted PLO officials loyal to Mr. Arafat as naming other senior dissident commanders killed or wounded Tuesday.

## Israel to cut settlements spending, but maintain drive to build more

TEL AVIV (R) — Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad said Monday Israel would cut spending on the Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank as part of its new austerity plan.

Mr. Cohen-Orad, who took office amid a major economic crisis last month, made clear at a news conference he was reversing many of the policies of his predecessor, Yoram Aridor.

He said his top priority would be to slash the country's \$5.5 billion balance of payments deficit rather than to reduce its current rate of inflating running at three figures.

Since the right-wing Likud coalition came to power in 1977, it has poured huge sums into building Jewish settlements on the West Bank, occupied since 1967.

Mr. Cohen-Orad said the government would go ahead with defence cuts despite last week's U.S. decision to increase its military and civilian aid to \$2.6 billion a year.

He put present expenditures on them at between \$350 and \$400 million a year. Ignoring American appeals and Arab denunciations, Israel has so far moved more than 20,000 settlers onto the West Bank, where 800,000 Palestinians live.

The finance minister said the cuts would not cripple the programme but had to be reduced "in the same proportion as all other parts of the budget." The government would go ahead with defence cuts despite last week's U.S. decision to increase its military and civilian aid to \$2.6 billion a year.

The record U.S. aid would ease the way for Israel's \$4 billion project to build a new warplane called the Lavi.

ersaries, the aide added. The attack began shortly after 7 a.m. (0500 GMT) with the Syrians and the dissidents, who broke with Mr. Arafat six months ago, laying down an artillery barrage to cover the advance, the security sources said.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said shells fell at a rate of 30 a minute as the rebels, backed by elite Syrian troops and a column of 60 Syrian tanks, moved in from three directions. Shells fell in the city sporadically throughout the morning though the main force of the offensive was clearly directed at Baddawi. Mr. Arafat's last military camp in Lebanon.

Most shops closed for the day and traffic was light. Few people reported for work.

Jibril reportedly wounded Ahmad Jibril, commander of the pro-Libyan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), was wounded in the fighting and taken to hospital in the mountain town of Zghorta, Radio Monte Carlo said.

The radio also said that Saleh Al Ma'ani, leader of the pro-Syrian Palestinian faction Saiga was killed in the clashes. The Syrian Television did not deny or confirm the radio report.

But a spokesman for the front in Damascus denied the report. The rebels were now fighting inside Baddawi, he added.

Unofficial Beirut Radio reports quoted PLO officials loyal to Mr. Arafat as naming other senior dissident commanders killed or wounded Tuesday.

The radio also said that Saleh Al Ma'ani, leader of the pro-Syrian Palestinian faction Saiga was killed in the clashes. The Syrian Television did not deny or confirm the radio report.

But a spokesman for the front in Damascus denied the report. The rebels were now fighting inside Baddawi, he added.

Unofficial Beirut Radio reports quoted PLO officials loyal to Mr. Arafat as naming other senior dissident commanders killed or wounded Tuesday.

The radio also said that Saleh Al Ma'ani, leader of the pro-Syrian Palestinian faction Saiga was killed in the clashes. The Syrian Television did not deny or confirm the radio report.

But a spokesman for the front in Damascus denied the report. The rebels were now fighting inside Baddawi, he added.

Unofficial Beirut Radio reports quoted PLO officials loyal to Mr. Arafat as naming other senior dissident commanders killed or wounded Tuesday.

The radio also said that Saleh Al Ma'ani, leader of the pro-Syrian Palestinian faction Saiga was killed in the clashes. The Syrian Television did not deny or confirm the radio report.

But a spokesman for the front in Damascus denied the report. The rebels were now fighting inside Baddawi, he added.

Unofficial Beirut Radio reports quoted PLO officials loyal to Mr. Arafat as naming other senior dissident commanders killed or wounded Tuesday.

The radio also said that Saleh Al Ma'ani, leader of the pro-Syrian Palestinian faction Saiga was killed in the clashes. The Syrian Television did not deny or confirm the radio report.

But a spokesman for the front in Damascus denied the report. The rebels were now fighting inside Baddawi, he added.

Unofficial Beirut Radio reports quoted PLO officials loyal to Mr. Arafat as naming other senior dissident commanders killed or wounded Tuesday.

# Turkish Cypriots declare new state

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish Cypriots declared their sector of the divided Mediterranean island independent Tuesday, sending shock waves through the rest of Cyprus and provoking condemnation overseas.

Spyros Kyprianou, president of the internationally-recognised Cyprus Republic, bitterly condemned the unilateral declaration by Turkish Cypriots living in the northern third of the strategic island, and the rest of which is inhabited by Greek Cypriots.

"The action taken by the illegal regime in the (Turkish) occupied area is condemned by everybody and should be condemned... throughout the world. Every effort must be made to neutralise and reverse it," Mr. Kyprianou said.

Cyprus has been effectively partitioned since Turkish troops occupied the northern area in 1974. Turkey had cautioned Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash against independence and said the declaration took it by surprise.

But some hours later Ankara announced it would recognise the Turkish-Cypriot state.

Britain deplores move Britain, guarantor with Greece

put on a state of alert after the independence announcement. Government official on the Greek-Cypriot side denied widely-circulating rumours that a state of emergency would be declared in the republic.

After the effective partition of 1974, which left such popular tourist resorts as Kyrenia and Famagusta under Turkish army control, a self-proclaimed "Turkish Federated State" of Cyprus was established in 1975. It survived purely through mainland Turkish aid.

On Tuesday, it proclaimed itself "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" after a unanimous vote in favour by the Turkish Cypriot assembly representing around 18 per cent of the Cyprus population.

Mr. Denktash made the proclamation of independence to a cheering crowd of about 5,000 people outside the Turkish-Cypriot assembly.

"A new phase has opened today. Live with your heads held high and without fear," he declared.

Opposition in Greece The declaration caused opposition in Greece which have in

the past come to the brink of war over Cyprus. Greece said it was pressing its partners in NATO and the European Community to declare their opposition to the Turkish-Cypriot move.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed deep regret at the Turkish Cypriot announcement and appealed to all concerned to refrain from making the situation worse.

He said the move was contrary to U.N. Security Council resolutions on Cyprus and to agreements made in 1977 and 1979 between the president of Cyprus and Mr. Denktash aimed at setting guidelines for settling the problems of the divided island.

U.S. expresses surprise The United States expressed surprise and dismay and called for reconsideration of the Turkish Cypriot decision.

"We have consistently opposed a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish-Cypriot community, believing it would not be helpful to the process of finding a final negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem," the State Department said.

Witnesses said the shells were landing at the rate of one every five minutes. The bombardment came after a fresh outbreak of heavy fighting between the Lebanese army and mainly Druze militiamen in the hills east of Beirut.

The state-run radio said Lebanese army positions in the strategic mountain town of Souk Al Gharb and the coastal town of Khaldeh came under heavy artillery and rocket fire in the afternoon. It said the army was returning fire.

A security committee, whose task is to monitor the truce, failed to meet for the second day running after the delegate of the predominantly Christian right-wing

Beirut Radio quoted security sources as saying a few rockets landed around Lebanese army positions in west Beirut not far from the so-called "green line" that once divided the capital into rightist and leftist sectors.

It said the army was coming under sustained bombardment in the hills and around Khaldeh, 12 kilometres south of Beirut.

Syria keen on talks with Gemayel, Assad reported recovering, page 2

## 2 killed in Beirut bombardment

BEIRUT (R) — Two people were killed and seven wounded when rockets crashed into both rightist and leftist parts of Beirut Tuesday in the first heavy bombardment since a ceasefire three weeks ago.

State-run Beirut Radio, reporting the casualties, said a ceasefire agreement was reached between the warring factions and was to come into effect at 6.15 p.m. (1615 GMT).

The Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio said the shelling was heaviest in the residential Ashrafieh sector east of Beirut.

One person was killed and five were wounded in attacks on east Beirut and surrounding suburbs Monday night.

U.S. navy captain shot dead in Athens

ATHENS (R) — A U.S. navy captain and his Greek driver were shot dead in Athens Tuesday in what police described as a highly professional killing.

Two young men on a scooter pumped a total of seven bullets into Capt. George Tsantes, 53, and his chauffeur Nicos Veloutsos, 62, as their U.S. diplomatic car stopped at traffic lights.

The killing came just two days before hundreds of thousands of people are expected to march to the U.S. embassy to commemorate a Greek student revolt of 1973 that was crushed brutally by the then military dictatorship.

But government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said the killing should not be linked with the marches, which would go ahead as planned.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu telephoned U.S. ambassador Montague Stearns to tell

the envoy of his deep sorrow over the shooting. He promised every effort would be made to find the killers and impose an exemplary punishment on them, a Greek statement said.

Captain Tsantes, born in New York of Greek parents, was naval officer at the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG) in Greece, a liaison office that operates discreetly at an unmarked office in central Athens.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken off the talks he replied: "I am under an agreement not to speak, not to reveal any details."

The shipment to Britain Tuesday of a consignment of ground-hugging cruise missiles was the first of 572 new U.S. weapons the NATO alliance says it will begin deploying next month failing agreement with the Soviet Union at Geneva.

U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze presented Mr. Kvitsinsky Monday

with a new proposal that each side limit its medium-range missile arsenal to a total of 420 warheads.

The scheme, a refinement of an offer made by President Reagan in September, was immediately rejected by the Soviet news agency TASS as "patently unacceptable."

TASS said Moscow would reject the idea because it did not take British and French missiles into account and because it would still allow the deployment of some of the cruise and Pershing.

Mr. Kvitsinsky indicated last week Moscow would go on talking until the missiles were made operationally capable, in late December.

After Tuesday's 35-minute session — they usually last between two and three hours — Soviet delegation chief Yuri Kvitsinsky strode grim-faced from the U.S. mission to a waiting limousine.

Asked if Moscow had broken



# MIDDLE EAST

## Amnesty reveals Syrian human rights violations

LONDON (J.T.) — Amnesty International has accused Syrian security forces of systematically violating human rights by torturing detainees and carrying out political killings.

In a 64-page report, the human rights organisation listed 23 methods of ill-treatment and torture reported by former detainees, including electric shocks, beatings, whippings with braided steel cable and sexual violations.

One "ex-détenu" described a sound-proofed torture chamber in Aleppo equipped with "torture tools" such as a machine used to rip out finger nails and electrical apparatus, the report said.

A network of Syrian security services acted with impunity under the country's emergency decrees and "no one can depend on the protection of the law," Amnesty said.

The London-based body said the security forces were also believed to be responsible for political killings of selected people or groups and to have assassinated several opponents of the government abroad.

Amnesty said the extent, consistency and details of the all-

egations received over the years some supported by medical evidence — "forces the organisation to conclude that torture is frequently inflicted in the course of interrogating arrested individuals, both in order to extract a confession and as punishment."

It said it had submitted a memorandum to the Syrian government last April and offered to send a delegation to Damascus to discuss the steps needed to protect human rights.

The government had not responded to the memorandum and the Syrian embassy in London told Amnesty International in June that an early date for a visit could not be foreseen, the organisation added.

Those arbitrarily arrested may be held without charge or trial for years, Amnesty International says it has been working this year for the release of 17 people held in preventive detention for over 12 years and another 300 held for



Left: Former Syrian ambassador to France Kamel Hussein; (Right) Former President and Prime Minister of Syria Dr. Hafez Al-Assad. Both held under preventive detention since 1971 (File photos)

between two and nine years.

The report refers to cases of relatives being held hostage while security forces sought political suspects. Such hostages, it says, have included wives and young children — and in one case three relatives were held hostage in detention for nine years before being released in 1980.

Torture is often inflicted during incommunicado detention, according to the report — and "there is no clear limit to the length of time detainees may be held incommunicado."

Extracts from testimonies by 12 former detainees who alleged torture are cited. They include a 15-year-old schoolboy who said he had been whipped and that his interrogator had threatened to gouge his eyes out if he did not reveal his father's whereabouts.

The security forces are also believed to be responsible for political killings of selected individuals or groups and to have assassinated several opponents of the government abroad, the report says.



Left: Former Syrian ambassador to France Kamel Hussein; (Right) Former President and Prime Minister of Syria Dr. Hafez Al-Assad. Both held under preventive detention since 1971 (File photos)

It cites six cases of mass political killings alleged to have been carried out by the authorities between March 1980 and February 1982.

They include the reported killing on 27 June 1980 of between 600 and 1,000 inmates of Palmyra Prison suspected of belonging to the banned Muslim Brotherhood.

The report refers also to thousands of killings in February 1982, when the authorities announced that their forces had crushed an uprising in the town of Hama. According to various estimates, between 10,000 to 25,000 people are reported to have died before order was re-established.

Had failed to materialise. An earlier trip before the opening of the recent Geneva conference on the future of Lebanon was called off at the last moment for reasons which remain unclear.

There was no immediate indication when Mr. Assad might meet Mr. Gemayel after the postponement of Monday's talks.

Mr. Assad was making a good recovery in hospital Tuesday after surgery, a presidential spokesman said, in Damascus.

The spokesman said the 53-year-old leader was having post-operative treatment, but did not say when he would be discharged.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

## Israeli military report on Tyre attack criticised

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli Members of Parliament have voiced sharp criticism of a military report said to clear army officers of negligence in a suicide car bomb blast at Israeli headquarters in South Lebanon on Nov. 4.

Sixty-one people died in the explosion at the headquarters just outside the coastal town of Tyre. The report has not been published officially but the news media, including state radio and television, said it had found that responsible officers carried out proper security measures at the base.

The cabinet discussed the report Monday and a spokesman said Defence Minister Moshe Arens informed his colleagues that he had asked for the inquiry "to continue on certain points."

The spokesman said Mr. Arens' move "should not be interpreted to mean the cabinet was not satisfied with the report but wanted some clarification."

Ehud Olmert, a ranking member of the ruling Likud Party in the Knesset (parliament), told reporters he could not accept the inquiry's findings.

"The simple fact that the car penetrated through the security fences and cement blocks shows that something was very wrong and not enough precautionary measures taken, especially after similar earlier attacks against U.S. and French forces in Beirut," Mr. Olmert said.

A leader of the leftwing faction in the opposition Labour Party, Yosef Sarid, described the report as "one big whitewash."

"The military should never have been given the job of investigating its own people in the first place," Mr. Sarid said.

Death toll at 61. The death toll in the bombing of Israel's security headquarters in Tyre, South Lebanon, rose to 61 Tuesday with the death of a wounded Israeli trooper, the military command said.

The suicide bombing on Nov. 4 killed, according to the Israeli government, 24 Israelis and 32 Palestinians and Lebanese detained in the building.

13 Iranians executed. TEHRAN (R) — Nine drug dealers and four murderers have been executed in Iran, Iranian news media reported Tuesday.

Tehran Radio said four drug smugglers were executed Tuesday in the southern port of Bandar Abbas and on nearby Jeshm Island. The newspaper Kayhan said they were hanged in public.

## Cyprus: Strife for 25 years

NICOSIA (R) — Hostility between Greek and Turkish communities has fuelled bloodshed and political strife in the divided island of Cyprus for more than 25 years.

The island lies only 65 kilometres off the Mediterranean coast of Turkey but Greek-Cypriots outnumber Turkish-Cypriots by four to one in a population of 620,000.

Turkish troops occupied the northern third of the country in which an independent state was proclaimed today — in 1974. Britain, which took over the island from Turkey in 1878 because of its strategic position, was the last of a dozen foreign rulers before Cyprus became a republic in 1960.

Greek-Cypriot agitation for union with Greece (enosis) flared into open revolt in 1955, when the EOKA underground movement began fighting the British and the Turkish Cypriots.

Important events include: 1955: Start of four-year guerrilla campaign led by Gen. George Grivas. British declare emergency. Turkish-Cypriots demand partition of island into Greek and Turkish zones.

1956: Archbishop Makarios, the island's religious leader, is elected. He goes to Greece in 1957 to work for enosis.

1959: Britain, Greece and Turkey agree on independence, guaranteed by three-power treaty.

1963: After renewed violence, United Nations sends in 3,000-strong peacekeeping force. Clashes between Greek and Turkish troops on island followed by Turkish air attacks killing about 100 Greek-Cypriots and wounding 200.

1964: Gen. Grivas assumes command of Greek-Cypriot national guard. 1967: serious fighting and threat of Turkish invasion bring Greece and Turkey to brink of war.

1968: Turkish-Cypriots establish parallel administration in their areas. Capital Nicosia divided into Greek and Turkish sectors.

1974: Intercommunal talks, begun in 1968, resume following death of Gen. Grivas. Makarios demands removal of Greek national guard officers, who stage coup. Makarios goes to London. Former EOKA leader Nicos Sam-

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

1964: After renewed violence, United Nations sends in 3,000-strong peacekeeping force. Clashes between Greek and Turkish troops on island followed by Turkish air attacks killing about 100 Greek-Cypriots and wounding 200.

1967: serious fighting and threat of Turkish invasion bring Greece and Turkey to brink of war. Turkish-Cypriots establish parallel administration in their areas. Capital Nicosia divided into Greek and Turkish sectors.

1974: Intercommunal talks, begun in 1968, resume following death of Gen. Grivas. Makarios demands removal of Greek national guard officers, who stage coup. Makarios goes to London. Former EOKA leader Nicos Sam-

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

1964: After renewed violence, United Nations sends in 3,000-strong peacekeeping force. Clashes between Greek and Turkish troops on island followed by Turkish air attacks killing about 100 Greek-Cypriots and wounding 200.

1967: serious fighting and threat of Turkish invasion bring Greece and Turkey to brink of war. Turkish-Cypriots establish parallel administration in their areas. Capital Nicosia divided into Greek and Turkish sectors.

1974: Intercommunal talks, begun in 1968, resume following death of Gen. Grivas. Makarios demands removal of Greek national guard officers, who stage coup. Makarios goes to London. Former EOKA leader Nicos Sam-

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

1964: After renewed violence, United Nations sends in 3,000-strong peacekeeping force. Clashes between Greek and Turkish troops on island followed by Turkish air attacks killing about 100 Greek-Cypriots and wounding 200.

1967: serious fighting and threat of Turkish invasion bring Greece and Turkey to brink of war. Turkish-Cypriots establish parallel administration in their areas. Capital Nicosia divided into Greek and Turkish sectors.

1974: Intercommunal talks, begun in 1968, resume following death of Gen. Grivas. Makarios demands removal of Greek national guard officers, who stage coup. Makarios goes to London. Former EOKA leader Nicos Sam-

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

1964: After renewed violence, United Nations sends in 3,000-strong peacekeeping force. Clashes between Greek and Turkish troops on island followed by Turkish air attacks killing about 100 Greek-Cypriots and wounding 200.

1967: serious fighting and threat of Turkish invasion bring Greece and Turkey to brink of war. Turkish-Cypriots establish parallel administration in their areas. Capital Nicosia divided into Greek and Turkish sectors.

1974: Intercommunal talks, begun in 1968, resume following death of Gen. Grivas. Makarios demands removal of Greek national guard officers, who stage coup. Makarios goes to London. Former EOKA leader Nicos Sam-

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

1964: After renewed violence, United Nations sends in 3,000-strong peacekeeping force. Clashes between Greek and Turkish troops on island followed by Turkish air attacks killing about 100 Greek-Cypriots and wounding 200.

1967: serious fighting and threat of Turkish invasion bring Greece and Turkey to brink of war. Turkish-Cypriots establish parallel administration in their areas. Capital Nicosia divided into Greek and Turkish sectors.

1974: Intercommunal talks, begun in 1968, resume following death of Gen. Grivas. Makarios demands removal of Greek national guard officers, who stage coup. Makarios goes to London. Former EOKA leader Nicos Sam-

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

1964: After renewed violence, United Nations sends in 3,000-strong peacekeeping force. Clashes between Greek and Turkish troops on island followed by Turkish air attacks killing about 100 Greek-Cypriots and wounding 200.

1967: serious fighting and threat of Turkish invasion bring Greece and Turkey to brink of war. Turkish-Cypriots establish parallel administration in their areas. Capital Nicosia divided into Greek and Turkish sectors.

1974: Intercommunal talks, begun in 1968, resume following death of Gen. Grivas. Makarios demands removal of Greek national guard officers, who stage coup. Makarios goes to London. Former EOKA leader Nicos Sam-

makarios returns from exile to be president. Cyprus officially declared republic in 1960.

According to official figures, about 140 British, 220 Greek-Cypriots and 30 Turkish-Cypriots soldiers and civilians were killed in four years of warfare.

1960: Communal violence flares again after Makarios proposes constitutional changes favouring Greek-Cypriots. EOKA-B, successor to EOKA, resumes guerrilla campaign for union with Greece. About 1,000 people killed. Peace restored after mediation by guarantor power.

## Pan-Arab Baath leaders rap Syrian strategy

BAGHDAD (R) — The Baghdad-based Pan-Arab leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party (ABSP) condemned what it termed a Syrian conspiracy against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and armed support to PLO dissidents.

"Syrian troops in Lebanon are engaged since several weeks to attack PLO forces in Palestinian camps and Tripoli in an attempt to destroy the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," it said in a statement published here Tuesday.

"The attack aims at confiscating the independent Palestinian decision and liquidating the armed revolutionary struggle of the Palestinian people, thus imposing capitulation on that people and preventing them from returning to their homeland in Palestine," it said.

"The Syrian regime, plotting against the Palestinian revolution, wants to prove to imperialism and Zionism it is able to hold the Palestinian card and bargain on the rights of the Palestinian people in the market of international compromises," the statement said.

## Syria keen on talks with Gemayel; Assad reported recovering fast

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria appears keen to keep open a dialogue with Lebanon despite the setting back of top-level talks because of surgery on President Hafez Al-Assad, diplomats said.

Mr. Assad's appendix operation Monday forced the postponement of scheduled talks with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, according to official Syrian statements. The 53-year-old president was said to be recovering well in hospital.

Diplomats saw the unprecedented openness of official reports about the president as a sign that Syria wished to reassure Mr. Gemayel of its desire to talk.

It was the first time Damascus residents could recall any public announcements about the Syrian leader's health. His private life is usually shrouded in secrecy.

In a further sign that Syria is still committed to talking to Mr. Gemayel, official sources said foreign minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam would go to Beirut on Thursday. Syria has backed Mr. Gemayel's leftist opponents in Lebanon and Mr. Assad was expected to pressure the Lebanese president to abandon his government's troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, signed on May 17.

It was the second time a planned visit by Mr. Gemayel to Damascus had failed to materialise.

An earlier trip before the opening of the recent Geneva conference on the future of Lebanon was called off at the last moment for reasons which remain unclear.

There was no immediate indication when Mr. Assad might meet Mr. Gemayel after the postponement of Monday's talks.

Mr. Assad was making a good recovery in hospital Tuesday after surgery, a presidential spokesman said, in Damascus.

The spokesman said the 53-year-old leader was having post-operative treatment, but did not say when he would be discharged.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

## Israeli president visits U.S. for 10-day visit

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli President Chaim Herzog arrived in the United States Tuesday on a 10-day visit and talks with President Reagan in Washington.

The main purpose of Mr. Herzog's visit, which is not official, is an address to the general assembly of the conference of Jewish federations in Atlanta on Thursday.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

## UAE envoy visits Riyadh

RIYADH (R) — Lt. Gen. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zaid Al-Nahayan, Abu Dhabi's heir-apparent and deputy supreme commander of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) armed forces, arrived in Riyadh for a five-day visit to Saudi Arabia, officials here said.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

## 13 Iranians executed

TEHRAN (R) — Nine drug dealers and four murderers have been executed in Iran, Iranian news media reported Tuesday.

Tehran Radio said four drug smugglers were executed Tuesday in the southern port of Bandar Abbas and on nearby Jeshm Island. The newspaper Kayhan said they were hanged in public.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

## Identity of Beirut bombers still mysterious

WASHINGTON (R) — A top United States Defence Department official said the perpetrators of the Beirut bombing incident last month in which 239 Marines were killed might never be identified with any certainty.

Air Force Gen. Edward Tixier told the House of Representatives the foreign affairs committee of the U.S. government "has some pretty good ideas" about who was responsible.

But he added: "I don't think anybody can tell you, with the kind of guarantees we would need to take retaliatory action."

"We're not very good retaliators," Gen. Tixier, deputy assistant secretary of defence for Near Eastern affairs, said.

Later, he told Reuters that Congress and the world would judge far more harshly any retaliatory action taken by the United States because it is a superpower. "On the world scene, the big guys have to be right," he said.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said the bombings were probably done by a pro-Iranian group and there have been published reports that some U.S. officials suspect either the Islamic Amal movement or Hizballah (party of God).

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

## Chad bans Libyan planes and citizens

N'DJAMENA (R) — The Chad government has banned all aircraft with Libyan national markings from landing on Chadian territory.

An official decree also prohibited planes with Libyan markings from landing at Chadian airfields or overflying the vast Central African country.

The decision to ban airlines serving Chad from carrying Libyan passengers was described as "provisional" and authorities said the decree did not apply to aircraft in distress.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting with Mr. Reagan the following day.

On Wednesday he will address the General Assembly of the United Nations where he served as Israel's ambassador from 1975 until 1978.

Mr. Herzog travels to Washington next Monday for a meeting



مركز الامم

## Bahraini finance envoy arrives for joint talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Ministry of Finance and the Economy Under-Secretary Issa Abdullah Abu Rasheed and an accompanying delegation arrived in Amman Tuesday to take part in the Jordanian-Bahraini joint Economic Committee meetings scheduled to open Wednesday.

The two-day committee meeting will discuss the volume of trade between the two countries and the exchange of trade delegations and fairs between the two countries.

The two sides will also discuss the organisation of exhibitions in Amman and Manama of the two countries' products in addition to the setting up joint economic and financial enterprises.

The Bahraini delegation includes representatives from its ministries of information, development, trade, agriculture, foreign affairs, finance and the economy.

Mr. Abu Rasheed was received at Queen Alia International Airport by Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammed Saleh Al Hourani and a number of ministry officials.

## Hotel signs training agreement

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An agreement for an apprenticeship programme for students of the Hotel Training College was signed Tuesday at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel by Director-General of the Ministry of Tourism and Deputy-Chairman of the college board of directors Michael Hamamneh and the general manager of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Antonius-Mueller Gerbrand. Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Tuesday.

The agreement aims to give on-the-job training for the students in food service for the duration of three years to comprise two years training and one year practical work at the hotel.

The students will train for five days a week at the hotel and will attend classes one day a week at the training college.

The agreement states that the Intercontinental Hotel will contribute a sum of JD 100 for the first six months to the Jordanian Hotels' Association, (JHA), and another JD 25 monthly as salary for every trainee during the last six months of the first year.

The student will receive a monthly wage of JD 35 during his second year and will be given a full salary, according to the hotel's salary-scale, in the third year.

The hotel will oversee the trainees according to regulations arranged by the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC).

The hotel will also have to submit a monthly report on the tra-

inees and provide them with uniforms, while covering them with the health insurance policy.

The apprenticeship programme is supervised by specialists from a consortium which includes the training college, the JHA and VTC.

The college recruits graduates from preparatory schools for a two-year formal apprenticeship programme.

The students undergo an introductory course to the hotel profession for six months in either food production, food services or housekeeping at the Amman Hotel while attending classes at the Hotel Training College in the evening.

Once the six months are over, these students are block-released into five and four star hotels for a period of 18 months by when they will have completed their two year apprenticeship.

While they are in the industry, they are monitored by specialists from the consortium and evaluated by these specialists.

Once these students finish their 24 months programme the ones who pass are awarded a certificate of proficiency each in his given specialisation.

Adnan Habboub, a United Nations expert involved with the training college said: "So far, Jordan Intercontinental has been the first hotel to come up with such a valuable contribution on their behalf, by offering this training programme as their own in-house training package for the development of those trainees' skills."

## Cardiology seminar begins

AMMAN (Petra) — The first seminar on cardiac diseases, which is being organised by the Faculty of Medicine, opened Tuesday at the University of Jordan Hospital.

In his opening speech, University of Jordan President, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, stressed the importance of cooperation, investigation and scientific research in utilising local expertise, attracting world expertise in order to enrich medical knowledge and improve the standard of the profession.

Chairman of the seminar preparatory committee, Prof. Zakaria Daoud, pointed out that the meeting wants to give Jordanian physicians the opportunity to interact with those from abroad thus enriching local experience and in the field of cardiology in particular.

Prof. Daoud added that the three-day seminar will discuss 18 working papers dealing with cardiac diseases and methods of treatment, the use of echocardiography in the diagnosis of different cardiac diseases and arrhythmia.

Among these papers three papers will be submitted by Prof. Daoud.

Taking part in this seminar are a number of scientists and specialists from Britain and Switzerland in addition to Jordanian physicians from the University of Jordan, King Hussein Medical Centre, Health Ministry and the private sector.



Major-General Bassam Kakish, inspector general of the Jordanian Armed Forces (third from right), who Tuesday opened an international defence exhibition at the Zarka Free Zone, listens to a briefing on equipment displayed at the show (Petra photo)

## Potash chief details Dead Sea potential

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Potash Company (APC) Chairman and Director-General Ali Al Khasawneh said studies and statistical data prepared by the company emphasise that more than 100 industries can be set up in Jordan with Dead Sea chemicals as their basic raw material.

In a statement published by the Cyprus-based Economic Integration Magazine, Mr. Khasawneh said fertilisers, medical compounds, textiles, glass, television camera lenses, insecticides and explosives are among such potential industries.

Had there been integrated specialisation in the Arab economy, APC would have been able to satisfy all the Arab World's needs for table salt, and at a cheaper price than that currently prevailing in the Arab markets.

Eight million tonnes of table salt are produced annually as a by-product of the potash industry at the Dead Sea, Mr. Khasawneh added.

The Dead Sea contains 145 million tonnes of water, 45 million of which are chemical compounds, which could make it the main source of Jordan's economic prosperity in the future, he pointed out.

The APC currently extracts potash by evaporating the Dead Sea waters with the help of solar energy, which saves the use of an annual four million tonnes of petrol, he pointed out.

The total sum of potash found in the Dead Sea is estimated at approaching 2,000 million tonnes.

than that currently prevailing in the Arab markets.

Eight million tonnes of table salt are produced annually as a by-product of the potash industry at the Dead Sea, Mr. Khasawneh added.

The Dead Sea contains 145 million tonnes of water, 45 million of which are chemical compounds, which could make it the main source of Jordan's economic prosperity in the future, he pointed out.

The APC currently extracts potash by evaporating the Dead Sea waters with the help of solar energy, which saves the use of an annual four million tonnes of petrol, he pointed out.

The total sum of potash found in the Dead Sea is estimated at approaching 2,000 million tonnes.



Ali Al Khasawneh

## Desertification discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Agriculture under-secretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, discussed with the visiting mission from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) the possibility of preparing a programme to combat desertification in Jordan.

The programme is to be prepared in cooperation among the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the National Planning Council (NPC).

Also discussed during the meeting was an idea to develop pasture lands on which annual average rainfall ranges between from 100-300mm with the aim of constituting a green belt to halt desertification.

The meeting was attended by the two ministries and NPC representatives.

The UNEP mission arrived here earlier this week on a one-month visit to Jordan.

## Student publicises tourist industry at Florida show

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian student being educated in the U.S. has participated in the World Today Exhibition which was organised in Florida on October 1.

The student, Sakher Fawwaz Al Khreisha, who is studying at Florida, set up a pavilion on his own initiative, which included hand-drawn posters and tourist brochures which he obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in addition to other items supplied by Mr. Khreisha himself.

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities paid tribute to him in appreciation of his loyalty to his home and expressed a readiness to provide students and all expatriates with all the tourist material they might require either by personally at the ministry or by mail.

## Education delegation expected to visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools based in Atlanta, Georgia is due to arrive here Thursday on a five-day visit to Jordan.

During their stay the team members, who will be guests of the Arab Centre for Higher Education, will visit community colleges and the University of Jordan with a view to developing formal links between the association and academic institutions in Jordan.

The delegation will arrive in Jordan after a two week visit to Kuwait during which it was engaged in touring and evaluating the standard of technical schools and colleges there.

The association, which is one of six such bodies in the U.S., represents 278 universities and community colleges in the south of the country.

## Defence equipment show opens at Zarka Free Zone

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

ZARQA — For the first time in Jordan an exhibition of defence and defence-related equipment was opened at the Zarka Free Zone Tuesday.

The exhibition, entitled Middle East International Defence Exposition (MEIDE '83), was inaugurated by Major-General Bassam Kakish, inspector-general of the Jordanian Armed Forces who deputised for Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

### Essential event

Commenting on the six-day exhibition, which brings together leading manufacturers of communication equipment, missile systems, small arms, clothing and radar, Maj.-Gen. Kakish said that the organising of the event in Jordan is an "excellent step" and such events are most essential so that other Arab countries can get a chance to be briefed about latest developments in the defence industry.

In a joint interview with the Jordan Times and Radio Jordan, Maj.-Gen. Kakish said "We would like to look at Jordan as the centre and heart of the Arab World," and the equipment exhibited at MEIDE '83 will help Arab countries to be "strong and well-equipped so that we can fight our well-equipped enemy on our western borders."

Maj.-Gen. Kakish also expressed the hope that, although the number of participants in MEIDE '83 is limited, similar future events will have more participation from all over the world.

### Fast developing industry

Maj.-Gen. Kakish, who stressed that the defence industry is fast developing and there are new technologies introduced almost every day, said exhibitions such as MEIDE '83 will help every country to be aware of major developments in the field and "to be briefed on what other nations are doing."

Mr. Marshall expressed the hope that the next exhibition, scheduled to be held at the same place in 1985, will include "exhibitors of army food service, medical equi-

The opening ceremony was attended by senior Jordanian military officers, several delegations from other countries, military attaches of embassies in Jordan and members of the diplomatic community in Amman.

Lt.-Col. Rashid Mubarak, from the UAE delegation which visited the exhibition Tuesday, commented that the scope and range of MEIDE '83 is limited to equipment mainly devoted to army application.

However, Lt.-Col. Mubarak agreed that some particular equipment on display at MEIDE '83 "are of special interest to us and we would be taking a closer look at them."

### Jordan, focal point

John Marshall, from the U.S.-based Defence Research International (DRI) which organised the event, cited Jordan's "focal point in solidifying the Arab Nation in peace" as one of the major factors behind the choice of the country as the location for MEIDE '83.

Asked to comment on the facilities offered in the country for the international event, Mr. Marshall said: "It is not the United States of course, but we are most satisfied with the facilities offered in Jordan, for the co-operation and enthusiasm we found in this country."

"There are some very interesting items on display here (at MEIDE '83)," he said, stressing that not all the equipment is exclusively for defence. "We have a variety of products here. For instance, there are communication equipment, military clothing and even barbed wire," he said.

Mr. Marshall expressed the hope that the next exhibition, scheduled to be held at the same place in 1985, will include "exhibitors of army food service, medical equi-

ment, everything that is involved in defence preparations."

The exhibition, which will be open to the public during the last three days, has a wide array of items on display.

### Exhibitors

Thomson-CSF, the giant French group of defence establishments, leads the rest of the participants in terms of size and variety of equipment displayed.

Sica-Shahine low-altitude missile system, Condor fire detector, artillery command, control and communication centre, meteorological radar station, and tactical computers are some of the Thomson-CSF group products on display at the sprawling exhibition site.

The Hughes Aircraft Company, another prominent exhibitor, has an interesting screen display that enables military commanders to keep informed on all aspects of the battlefield situation.

Hydra-700 rocket-launchers, laser locator, and a portable modular pack mine system are among the company's exhibits at MEIDE '83.

Although the name suggests to the contrary, Hughes Aircraft Company does not manufacture aircraft. John Cigler, the company's regional director for the Middle East, said.

Hughes Helicopters, which occupies another booth at MEIDE '83, is an entirely different establishment, Mr. Cigler said.

Among other equipment on display at the exhibition are handguns from Smith and Wesson, machine guns and ammunition from Singapore, models of aircraft from Boeing, small weapons, military clothing and ammunition and explosives from Pakistan, MAN trucks from West Germany, ammunition support delivery vehicle from B.M.Y. (U.S.), laser equipment from Laserage (England), AM general military vehicles (U.S.), and training equipment from Polytronic, Switzerland.

## Obeidat: Vehicle licensing reform in offing

IRBID (Petra) — A seminar on road safety and usage was opened at the Yarmouk University Tuesday by Minister of Interior Ahmad Obeidat deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

In his opening address, Mr. Obeidat called on various departments, specialised administrations, driving schools, license test bodies and the media to dedicate their utmost effort to educate the people in general and drivers in particular on road safety, traffic awareness and the law with the aim of minimising traffic accidents and reducing the number of their victims.

Mr. Obeidat told participants at the seminar, organised by the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA) in cooperation with the Yarmouk Uni-

versity, that the Ministry of Interior and its related departments will continue their efforts to finalise legislation to supplement the new law and to organise traffic regulations and processes in cooperation with specialised bodies.

A process aimed at reassessing training methods and improving the efficiency of those working with traffic and licensing departments has already started, Mr. Obeidat said, and other new sections have been set up by the ministry to cope with traffic and licensing services and prevention of accidents.

Minister of Health and JSPRA president, Dr. Zuhair Malhas, praised the effort made by the government in carrying out such a socially important role.

The two previous seminars held in 1981 and 1982 which addressed

road safety developments have yielded tangible fruit evident in the adoption of most of their recommendations, Dr. Malhas pointed out.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran said preserving the Jordanian citizen's life is a pressing priority as human resources in Jordan are the most precious of its developmental components.

Dr. Badran called for cooperation among all parties dealing with road safety to realise the targets behind the convening of the seminar.

Mr. Obeidat on behalf of Prince Hassan then presented a number of "ideal drivers" with merit prizes for not having committed road offences.

A number of traffic officers were also honoured for their distinguished services.

## Expert opinion diverges on solution to Jordan's road accident problem

By Elia Nasrallah and  
Salah Shboul (Petra)

AMMAN — Every year hundreds of people are killed and injured in road accidents in Jordan and this has been a cause for concern to both citizens and the authorities alike. A new traffic law was put into force recently with the purpose of reducing these accidents and removing their cause. A number of Jordanian officials were interviewed to give their views as to the causes of these accidents and the effect the new law might have in remedying the situation.

### Road accident prevention society

Dr. Zuhair Malhas, health minister and president of the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents said: "The society was established as a result of the increase in road accidents which killed and maimed so many people. The society carries out campaigns to enlighten people on the dangers of accidents and calls for cooperation between citizens and private and public institutions to reduce accidents."

Every year, he said, the society holds a seminar to tackle at least one issue. For example in 1981 the society's seminar was about the use of seat belts in vehicles, something which is being applied to all transport vehicles in accordance with Ministry of Interior in-



Health Minister Zuhair Malhas is interviewed on his views on eradicating the road accident problem that exists in Jordan (Petra photo)

structions, Dr. Malhas said. The second seminar, held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in 1982 was about the role of institutions and individuals in the prevention of road accidents. This year's seminar is at Yarmouk University on traffic principles and the driver's responsibility.

The society has established branches in Ma'an, Irbid and Aqaba in addition to Amman with the purpose of spreading information and advice to the citizens about safety on the roads and ways to reduce accidents, he continued. The society also takes steps to implement the seminars' resolution, he said.

Though we do not have exact

statistics about the injured people and the damage that result from these accidents, I can say that the cost runs into millions. We strive hard to serve the society with a sense of responsibility but we also lack adequate funds to carry out our activities in the most proper manner.

On the responsibility of roads in road accidents we interviewed Public Works Minister Awni Masri who said: "Pedestrians and drivers, both of whom use the roads, should be very careful and fully conscious of the condition of the road, and should also take into consideration the weather and visibility and should move slowly and with extra caution round bends and on bumpy roads so as to avoid

accidents.

### Improvement costs

"Roads are often damaged due to the extra load of trucks like in the case of the Aqaba-Irbid road and this of course leads to further accidents," he said. If that particular road is to be built of reinforced concrete instead being covered with asphalt, the cost will be JD 190 million not to mention the cost of the road fences, paint and road signs and maintenance. The government lacks the funds for such a project and the road users, especially truck owners, do not contribute reasonably to the maintenance of the roads and therefore we will have to wait until we obtain the necessary funds, he said.

No doubt the government will require more funds if it wants to carry out proper maintenance on all roads in the country. In Jordan main road networks extend 2,000 kms and the ordinary roads extend for 1,000 kms. We need to spend JD 150,000 for each kilometre of road if we want to build a road with four lanes and the total cost will be something like JD 450 million, he pointed out.

The government will need nearly JD 70 million just to apply a coat of asphalt on all roads in the country and we need JD 1 million in extra funds annually for carrying out maintenance (not to mention building fences, and setting up or maintaining road signs. Those who use the roads and high-

ways in Jordan should contribute to the cost of the building and maintenance of roads and also should abide by regulations when using these roads so that we can all help in reducing accidents, he said.

Asked to give his opinion on the issue, Public Works Under-Secretary Mu'tazz Al Bilbeisi said that truck drivers bear an additional responsibility not only for the loads they carry but also for driving over and under bridges built on main highways in the kingdom. There have been many accidents lately, he said, in which the truck's heavy load has caused cracks and permanent damage in bridges while lorries with full loads have often damaged bridges while passing underneath. Mr. Bilbeisi said.

### More roads for Amman

Director of road studies at the Amman Municipality Ghassan Al Ghanem said: "To improve road safety in Amman the roads must be improved. These roads are narrow and cannot accommodate large flows of traffic." Also, he said, Amman lacks ring roads that lessen the pressure on the heart of the capital. The municipality is now considering enlarging a road linking the heart of the city with the Abu Nuseir Housing Estate on the western outskirts, he pointed out. This road will have to pass through Wadi Al Haddadeh and Nuzha districts and should be at least 30 metres wide with side roads to reach the districts on both



Awni Al Masri

sides of the highway. The municipality is also considering extending the ring roads around Amman to avoid cars passing through busy or crowded areas and to link the hills with one another.

One such ring road will be to link Firas Circle on Jabal Hussein with the Parliament Street and the Third Circle on Jabal Amman down to Ras Al Ain going to Raghadan bridge and back to Jabal Hussein through the Wadi Al Haddadeh Nuzha highway. We hope to announce a tender for a feasibility study on this project early next year, he said. However, the municipality is at present conducting studies on improving the roads and junctions along the Ministry of Interior-Sports City road.

The municipality has completed designs for improving and widening roads linking Al Muhajirah Street in the heart of the city with Prince Hassan Street extended to Quesmeh customs, Na'our Street, Prince Mohammed Street, King Hussein Street, Khaled Ibn Al Walid Street, with the purpose of easing the flow of traffic. The project also entails widening pavement and pedestrian crossings.

Other planned projects for improving roads include improving the approaches to Nasr, Qusur, and Hashimi districts. Other streets are to be enlarged and improved. But also junctions and intersections are to be improved to prevent accidents.

### Accident statistics

On the question of road accidents we interviewed Lt.-Col. Ahmad Dumour, acting director of the traffic department. He said: "Since July 1, the department has registered a 15 per cent drop in the number of road accidents in Jordan. There were 1,099 in August this year against 440 last year but in September this year the figure reached 1,156 against 1,112 in August last year. The number of violations in Amman dropped in July this year by 9,271 in comparison with the previous month, and the casualties figures for July 1983 amounted to 72 killed and 897 injured in comparison with 55 killed and 1,016 injured in July 1982. He attributed the number of deaths to the Eid Al Fitr Feast

holiday when 33 deaths occurred on the roads in that holiday alone.

Lt.-Col. Dumour said: "A number of reasons lie behind the road accidents and these include carelessness, drunkenness, speeding, neglecting traffic signs, children playing in the streets, failure to have vehicles maintained, extra loads, damaged roads, lack of warning signs on the roads and above all the annual increase of the number of vehicles on the roads in Jordan, which is made worse with the arrival in summer of expatriates who come to Jordan on holiday," he said.

Dr. Rawhi Al Sharif, director of the Building Research Centre at the Royal Scientific Society said that "the individual bears responsibility for the road accidents but also the condition of roads are also a major factor in causing accidents." Studies should be made on the proper maintenance of roads and the building of new one, he said. "We need to have roads that are not affected by weather conditions". Also trees planted along the roads can obstruct visibility and cause accidents, he added.

According to Judge Mohammad Zu'aiter from the municipality court, the average monthly rate of violations in Amman alone is 2,000 but this figure rises in some months to 26,000. He said: "Most of the violations are committed by reckless drivers for whom the new traffic law will be the best possible deterrent."



# Jordan Times

**Responsible Editor:** MOHAMMAD AMAD  
**Editor:** GEORGE S. HANATMEH  
**Senior Editor:** RAMI C. KHOURI  
**Editorial and advertising offices:** Jordan Press Publications, P.O. Box 6714, Amman, Jordan.  
**Telephone:** 66221, 66225 Telex: 2197 ALRAI JO  
**Telex:** 2197 ALRAI JO  
 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Merging distant futures

POLITICIANS have an ability to surmount boundaries — national, psychological and otherwise — and jump straight into other politicians' minds. Not us laymen. Good politicians, however, probably do the penetration with a flare, but always with a point to make and an object to reach.

One such politician may well be former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban whose diplomatic successes with the Americans may have given Israel the edge over the Arabs at a most crucial time for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It dawned upon the former foreign minister lately, as it naturally would, that the U.S. administration was cooking something for the Middle East, to "avenge" the bomb attack that killed 237 American Marines in Beirut last month. "Israel is receiving a great deal of advice from American friends who want us to start a shooting war with Syria," he wrote in an Israeli newspaper article last week. "For many years we were urged to show more restraint; we are now in the novel position of being incited to greater militance," he said. "The theme is particularly emphatic among the friendly (American) political columnists... George Will... Joseph Kraft... The Wall Street Journal... and at a higher level of authority and experience, Secretary of State George Shultz..."

Eban explained that the U.S. might have even been pandering his government to undertake a "shooting war" with the Syrians in Lebanon, to change the balance of forces there, but he went on to advise that Israel was in no mood to take on the role of chief balance-changer.

"We have about as much nostalgia for Beirut and the Shuf Mountains as Americans have for Saigon," he said, adding: "There is not a single predicament or peril facing Israel today that would not be aggravated seven fold by a military strike against Syria."

Not much has changed from the time Eban wrote his newspaper article, and the U.S. seems to be still considering what to do with Syria and how to punish those responsible for the attack on the Marines. The former Israeli foreign minister only joined a growing chorus of individuals and states which have warned against a retaliatory strike in Lebanon, but we do not know that his advice to his friends in Washington, and therefore his hint to his government not to be led by the talk of war, will be actually heeded.

The whole episode serves to give us an insight into the latest facet of U.S.-Israeli "strategic" co-operation. It is by no means over — and we should be prepared to see what the eventual outcome might be.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Proof of the pudding

THE NEW U.S. envoy to the Middle East Donald Rumsfeld has repeated what his predecessors have often said that the U.S. is keen on bringing about a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Rumsfeld told Lebanese government leaders that the Reagan administration is intent on achieving this end. We have always said that U.S. credibility could best be restored when the U.S. proves in practice its determination to bring about peace, specially when it settles the Palestine problems which is the crux of all the troubles of the area. Once that problem is solved, the Lebanese crisis will easily be settled.

Likewise, the Israeli enemy has been claiming that it is so keen on Lebanon's unity and it will not maintain any forces in Lebanon. But in practice Israel has been the root cause of all the conflicts in Lebanon and is still occupying large parts of the country.

If Rumsfeld wants to settle the Lebanese question, he must first bring about a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. We would like to see Rumsfeld succeed in his mission. The outcome of his mission will have a strong bearing on the future of the region.

### Al Dustour: Policy against the Arabs

RECENT REPORTS from Washington speak of an imminent era in strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, something which should be of grave concern to the Arab Nation. These reports coincide with the visit to Washington of Israel's president Chaim Herzog and precedes his defence minister's visit to the United States due towards the end of this month. The United States of late has been adopting Israel's line of thinking in matters connected with the situation in Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli conflict. It seems that the United States is pressing for such strategic cooperation following the Beirut explosion that killed the U.S. Marines in their headquarters.

In view of the situation, Israel will try to get as high a price from Washington as it can and it is sure to obtain further financial and military assistance. Reviving the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation can only be explained as a policy directed against the Arabs and their national interests. The application of this strategy will no doubt open new avenues for Israel to launch aggression against the Arabs who are already divided and burdened with their internal differences.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Guns louder than cries

ISRAEL IS no doubt benefiting from the current Palestinian conflict around Tripoli in order to have a free hand in the occupied Arab lands and commit further crimes that pass by unnoticed. It has lately closed Bethlehem University, expelled foreign teachers from Bir Zeit University and is now launching a campaign of oppression and terror against the Arab inhabitants that started with the killing of two youths in Tulkarim three days ago. Despite Israel's arbitrary measures, the Arab inhabitants are escalating their resistance activity and are trying their best to abort Israel's designs.

The fighting in Lebanon has been exploited by Israel in its propaganda campaigns against the Arabs in Europe and America and this fighting has offered Israel the chance to pursue its policy of building more settlements on Arab lands. As long as the sound of Arab guns directed against their brothers in Lebanon is louder than the cries of the oppressed Palestinians under Israeli rule, the world will not pay attention to our kinsmen in the occupied lands. Noone outside the Middle East region will care about the sufferings of the people under Israeli rule as long as the sufferings of the Palestinians at the hands of their brothers is far greater and more terrible.

# Keynes in his centenary

By Salim Abu Shaar

AMMAN — Lord John Maynard Keynes was born 100 years ago. During forty out of the sixty-three years which he had lived, that is from his leaving the university to his death in 1946, he was continually active as an economist, in every form which was open to him: as thinker, writer, teacher, public servant and statesman. He ranks, undoubtedly, as one of the world's two greatest economists of all time. Only Adam Smith can be mentioned in the same breath with him.

It is not easy to summarise adequately Keynes' contribution to Economics. What is important in that contribution is its general nature. In the title of his book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money", published in 1936, Keynes' emphasis was on the word "general". His theory has dealt with all levels of employment in contrast with what he called "classical" economics, which was concerned with the special case of full employment. Another "general" aspect of the General Theory is that it explains inflation as readily as it does unemployment, since both are primarily a matter of the volume of effective demand. When demand is deficient, unemployment results, and when demand is excessive, inflation results. There is another equally important meaning associated with the term "general" of the title of Keynes' book. His theory discussed changes in employment and output in the economic system as a whole in contrast with the traditional theory which relates primarily, but not entirely, to micro-economics.

Keynes was essentially a mon-

etary economist. His writings are an intellectual counterpart to the monetary revolution of our time. His greatest work prior to his "General Theory" was a two-volume "Treatise on Money". When he moved from the narrower field of monetary theory to the broader field of general economic theory, he took money along with him and gave it a place of tremendous importance in the determination of employment and production in the economic system. He was also critical of the restored gold standard, but he was not attacking it as such. He saw that it could not work, just as it had been instituted; but he was seeking to reform it so as to make it workable, as we know from his work in the creation of the International Monetary Fund.

I was reading, just before I have started writing this article, four essays on Keynes assessing his contribution to Economics and the way his ideas have been used in practice, written by four Nobel-prize-winning economists in "The Economist" to commemorate the centenary of his birth. What really astonished me was Milton Friedman's essay (The Economist, June 4, 1983) in which he said: "I believe that Keynes' theory is the right kind of theory in its simplicity, its concentration on a few key magnitudes, its potential fruitfulness. I have been led to reject it, not on these grounds, but because I believe that it has been contradicted by evidence: its predictions have not been confirmed by experience." I thought it would be appropriate to discuss just what has gone wrong with Keynesian economics.

It is worth mentioning in the first place that there are far too

many issues raised in the writings of Keynes which have only a secondary, even if important, bearing on the main theme. In the second place, the Keynesian ideas have been refined and developed since they first appeared. Though it is true that the recovery from the Great Depression was marked by the adoption of what would now be reckoned as "Keynesian" policies, it is rarely the case that they were consciously adopted as such. In fact, most of the Keynesian policies were not practically adopted or adhered to. For example, the idea of running budget deficits in bad times and surpluses in good times might have worked, but it was not allowed to. Keynes said that during periods in which the level of employment declines, the government should run a budget deficit to provide unemployment relief. This deficit, quite naturally, would be financed by borrowing money — what Keynes called "loan expenditures". He believed that such action would increase people's ability to consume, and extricate the economy from recession. It was found that no country followed Keynes' idea. The United States, for example, witnessed 30 deficit years in its budget since 1945, and it has not had, plainly, 30 recession years out of the past 37.

"Everything flows", said the Greek philosopher Heraclitus. One cannot step into the same river twice: the second time is a different river. So with economics or, indeed, with any branch of knowledge; it is in fact undergoing a change, both in the material with which it deals and in the way with which it deals with it. Economic life and economic thinking, separately and in their interrelation

with each other, do not progress in a vacuum. What already exists and what is going to happen in the future link up with what has happened in the past. Each stage has some great revolutionary developments. Keynes wrote much about the events of the second quarter-century, and tried hard to influence them. There were many things against which he protested, and his protests against them have profoundly influenced later opinion. It may well be said that the "General Theory" was written for economists. It was intended to be used as a basis for economic teaching, as indeed it has been. It is common practice, in teaching, to begin with the case of a closed economy; then later to go on to imports and exports, and balance of payments. May economists believe that Keynes was just giving what corresponded to the first part of the course; he was leaving it to others to fill in the remainder.

Two decades ago, Sir William Harcourt said that "we are all Keynesians now". Eric Roll, in his book "The World After Keynes", said — making a comment on it — that "it seems that in our analytical moments, most economists are prepared to take the innovations of Keynes and his disciples for granted." Many economists who have attained an eminence, adopted patronising attitudes towards the man as a theoretical economist and academic professional.

As has frequently been alleged, the "General Theory" is "a badly written book." It lacks simplicity, clear presentation and organisation of ideas. I had my first encounter with the "General Theory" during my freshman year at the University of Jordan. I rem-

ember telling my teacher then that I found it extremely difficult to continue reading it; he urged me to read "A Guide to Keynes" by A. Hansen before attempting to comprehend the "General Theory". Therefore, I started "exploring" Keynes throughout Hansen's views. I found later that many economists have not read the book itself, as it is the case with Adam Smith's book "The Wealth of Nations", but throughout other writers. Keynes' views are by now buried under a mound of exegetical and critical literature that, were it possible to ask "the real Keynes to please stand up," the man himself might not be easily recognised.

The issue of whether the General Theory is "static" or "dynamic" is old and debatable. Keynes' formal method of analysis was in many respects "static" and retained a good deal of the corresponding traditional terminology. The theoretical problems with which he was concerned were problems of the "short run," i.e., of disequilibrium. His model was static, but his theory was dynamic. "On the long run we are all dead," he himself said.

Nowadays, there is a growing tendency to underestimate the analytical quality of Keynes' writings. There is also a tendency to overemphasise the extent to which Keynes was intellectually independent of other economic theorists both of his own and earlier generations. The danger in such attitudes is that they give so much leeway in the interpretation of Keynes' writings. However, a reader must not approach a work with preconceptions about what the author "should have" said. From

the standpoint of the development of economic analysis, the above-mentioned attitudes were harmful. The best that can be said for these attitudes is that they did not underestimate Keynes' capabilities as a professional economist. If anything, they offered instead of widely exaggerated images of his intellectual capability," as Axel Leijonhufvud said in his book "Keynesian Economics and the Economics of Keynes."

Without question, there are aspects of Keynesian economics that are no longer applicable in today's world. Looking at the world as it existed when Keynes matured and wrote his book and articles; it is easy to see how his way of thinking was affected by the events of that epoch. Economics, the man himself said, is a "technique of thinking."

Therefore, before we pin the anti-Keynes labels on ourselves, we should remember that he made valuable contributions in various areas to the economic theory. Keynes was truly a remarkable scientist; I cannot close this comment on him without at least quoting a statement which mirrors his creative originality; he said, concluding the General Theory: "Thus our argument leads towards the conclusion that in contemporary conditions the growth of wealth so far from being dependent on the abstinence of the rich, as is commonly supposed, is more likely to be impeded by it. One of the chief social justifications of great inequality of wealth is, therefore, removed."

The writer is Head of Foreign Economy Division at the Central Bank of Jordan. He contributed this article to the Jordan Times.



## Britain's anti-nuclear women campaigners resolute to win

By Stephen Powell  
Reporter

GREENHAM COMMON, England — Sleeping rough through cold November nights under the constant glare of floodlights, Britain's hardy women anti-nuclear campaigners have turned more energetic with the arrival of Europe's first cruise missiles.

The women are huddled outside this U.S. air force base near Newbury, 60 kilometres west of London, where the U.S. nuclear weapons started arriving yesterday. They have kept up a constant vigil for more than two years and vow to stay until the last cruise missile leaves British soil.

The protesters are proving a costly embarrassment to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government, pledged to deploy 160 cruise missiles under a NATO plan.

Time and again the women have climbed over the perimeter fence into the base, making a mockery of the tight security.

The government has warned that protesters getting too close to the missiles risk being shot. But the women are undaunted.

They have few creature comforts. They shelter in makeshift tents, cook over crude stoves and wood fires and wrap themselves in layers of clothing.

During the day, as the giant galaxy aircraft fly through the mist with equipment for the missiles, the women clutch at the perimeter fence and begin an eerie wailing.

Despite the hardship, spirits are high. This is a bustling, lively community with four camps outside the base.

The occupants are constantly

changing, with new arrivals replacing those leaving after a few days, weeks or months.

Audrey Hunt, 42, from the Welsh capital of Cardiff, is one of the latest to arrive. This month she quit her job as an insurance broker and left a comfortable home-life with husband and son to live at Greenham Common.

Sitting by a camp-fire near the base's main gate, she said that before she arrived she lost sleep worrying about cruise missiles. "Now I feel at peace for the first time in years."

She explains her opposition to having a nuclear deterrent: "To risk all that beauty that look so long to evolve for the sake of any views which man may hold seems ridiculous to me."

Her family are giving her total support. "We decided as a family to make a complete commitment, even if it meant selling the house," she said before a police helicopter circling overhead drowned out all conversation.

"They're counting us," said a Dutch protester gleefully. Numbers at the camps swell from about 60 during the week to several hundred at the weekends.

Those beating a trial to the squalid, muddy camp to offer their support are often from the middle classes, including doctors, teachers and social workers.

The women, all pledged to non-violence, are watched by a sizeable force of British paratroopers, infantrymen and police.

Inside the fence, up to 1,000 troops with radios ring the base. Some soldiers with M-16 rifles stand on the runways.

Outside about 400 police are on duty every day and the prolonged protest in straining the local police force, running up a weekly bill of around £250,000 (\$375,000).

Despite the security, the women often take the authorities by surprise. Last month over 1,000 women cut down long stretches of the 14 kilometre perimeter fence with bolt cutters.

The weary police commander in the area, Wya Jones, says he would need 15,000 men to guard the base properly.

The women's campaign is also straining the local courts. Since the camp began in September 1981, more than 500 protesters have appeared before the magistrates' court at nearby Newbury.

About 200 have been arrested in the past two weeks alone. Nevertheless the women are in good heart. One protester, Juliet Nelson, 25, said: "Morale is pretty good at the moment. The fact that cruise is on its way is making us even more determined to do something."

The campers have the support of Britain's increasingly strong peace movement and public donations keep the protest going.

According to the latest opinion poll, 47 per cent of Britons oppose cruise missiles, with only 37 per cent in favour.

The women say the government's refusal to guarantee that protesters would not be killed if they threatened the missile installations has not deterred them.

"Should it happen that a woman was shot," said Mr. Nelson, "it would work in our favour. It would just show people what sort of government we have in authority."

The possibility exists that one of

the U.S. soldiers in the inner security ring around the missiles could kill a protester. "That would clearly present the government with an impossible political problem," said the Guardian newspaper.

Mrs. Thatcher herself has spoken of growing anti-Americanism in Britain following differences over last year's Falklands war and the recent U.S. invasion of Grenada. In view of this, incidents at Greenham Common involving U.S. troops could have far-reaching political consequences.

One of the biggest headaches for the authorities will be the planned training exercises for cruise missiles. The intention is to take the missiles out of the base in 22-vehicle convoys.

As the women have vowed to blockade the base, a major confrontation is almost certain to ensue.

The women have shown in the past that they can call on tens of thousands of supporters to demonstrate at the base.

The right-wing Sunday Telegraph described the government plans as "sheer moonshine", adding: "The scenes would be too ridiculous to risk."

The women's protest at the base operates under two cardinal rules — it must be non-violent and it must involve only women.

Men are barred from living in the camp, partly because the women fear that their presence could provoke the authorities into more repressive action.

One protester, who gave her name as Gaia, a 26-year-old theatre designer, said: "They cannot stop us because we don't fight the same way as they do."

## The telex connection

By David Cross

LONDON — After several months of indifference, the British Foreign Office has woken up to the fact that several urgent and confidential telex messages from foreign governments, including Grenada, had been going to a plastic bags firm in the West End of London.

The firm, Scamplast of South Molton Street, received two telexes from the Foreign Office, a mile away in Whitehall, asking whether it was the company that earlier this week received a number of messages from the Grenadian authorities trying to prevent the American invasion of their Caribbean island. The belated request for this information was too much for Scamplast's bemused officials, who had been trying to establish contact with the Foreign Office since then. "I just can't be bothered any more," one of them told The Times.

According to one Scamplast official, two messages from the Foreign Ministry of the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada arrived on the firm's telex addressed to the Foreign Office. One message said that an invasion of Grenada was imminent and asked the British government to take whatever action it could to forestall it. The other was a copy of a telex addressed to the United States embassy in Barbados, appealing to Washington to hold back its forces.

When the small staff found the messages on that Monday morning, one of them telephoned the Caribbean and Atlantic desk at the Foreign Office to ask what he should do with them. He was told that copies of the messages had probably been received already by the Foreign Office and he should put them in an envelope and pass

them on.

"I said I don't think that's the right thing to do," he told The Times. He then asked to whom he should give them if he brought them down to Whitehall. "They said: 'Leave them at the front door'." The Scamplast official put the phone down in disgust and posted them with a first-class stamp at 1 p.m. on the same Monday.

When he came into his office then next morning, another telex from the Grenadian Foreign Ministry, sent late on that Monday night, was waiting for him. This appealed to the British government to "urgently raise the matter in the United Nations and to condemn publicly this planned invasion, which is a blatant violation of international law".

The official again telephoned the Caribbean and Atlantic desk and was told by a woman that the messages he had posted on Monday had not yet reached that office. As the latest message appeared to be urgent, he began to dictate it to a Foreign Office secretary. She explained that she could not take it down in shorthand, so he suggested that someone with shorthand should ring him back. By the time the Foreign Office called back, the American invasion was under way.

The London office of Scamplast, which has its headquarters in Denmark, first started receiving telexes addressed to the Foreign Office soon after the machine was installed in early June. On June 10, one day before Queen Elizabeth II's official birthday, it received a message of greetings from Peru, and a couple of days later, two messages arrived from the Maltese government bidding farewell to Mr. Francis Pym, the outgoing Foreign Secretary, and welcoming Sir Geoffrey Howe as his successor. — The Times.

مركز الصحافة



## Electronic eye may solve Hong Kong's traffic problem

An electronic eye will be at the heart of Hong Kong's solution to traffic jams. Hazel Duffy reports.

HONG KONG — The problems of peak time traffic congestion in the fast expanding cities of the developing world become more intense every year.

Many city authorities see a metro as the only salvation but few can in fact afford such a solution. Improved bus services can offer some alleviation by making public transport more attractive.

Increasingly, however, the authorities are turning to ways of making the private car journey more expensive — such as the cordon pricing system which Singapore operates in the centre at peak times — or allowing drivers to use their cars only on alternate days.

Hong Kong has invested enormous capital sums in road building and the construction of one of the most modern mass transit systems in the world. In spite of this, congestion has increased on the roads, as Hong Kong residents display an unquenchable urge to own and use cars. Big increases in vehicle licence taxes and taxation on new vehicles has failed to daunt the growth.

### Restricting usage of cars

Six months ago, the government decided to go ahead with a pilot scheme aimed at restricting the usage of cars rather than their ownership.

The system, known as Electronic Road Pricing (ERP), appears to be particularly suitable for the tight geographical confines of the colony.

The idea of pricing road jon-

neys selectively by electronic means has been around for some time, but it was the combination of the strides that have been made in micro-electronics and the growing congestion that led the Hong Kong government to award a £3.4 million (\$5.1 million) contract to Transpotech, a subsidiary of the British Technology Group, to set up the world's first pilot scheme.

Transpotech itself has been formed to harness the export opportunities which were felt to exist within British technological know-how in planning devices related to roads, and vehicles, such as vehicle safety traffic control, etc. Much of this expertise resides in the Department of Transport and its Transport and Road Research Laboratory, hence the government connection.

British Rail, and London Transport, operating in more discernible transport fields than roads, have consultancy wings which promote British know-how, and sometimes British products, worldwide. It has been more difficult to identify requirements, particularly in the developing world, for consultancy help from the Department of Transport, finally convinced the government to launch Transpotech.

"We will promote Transpotech on the basis that it is government-owned, giving us the opportunity to talk to overseas governments," says Mr. John Shapley, managing director of Transpotech. The Hong Kong pilot project is its first. Mr. John Dawson, project director, has been seconded from the Department of

Transport, and he is helped by two senior technical specialists.

Companies working with Transpotech include Plessey Controls, Marconi Avionics, the MVA Consultancy and Logica. Specialist advice will also be provided by the Transport Studies Units at Oxford and Leeds Universities.

The pilot system in Hong Kong will take 21 months to set up. Some 3,000 vehicles will be fitted with an electronic version of a physical number plate, which will be a sealed unit underneath the vehicle.

Each vehicle will have an account to which units will be charged, like a telephone call, according to the location and time of day. The technology comprises a "unique package" of tried and tested components, but the challenge is to get it working reliably. This is essential if the system is to command the confidence that it is being used fairly.

Dawson describes the objective of the pilot scheme as "demonstrating, using hard empirical evidence gained on site in Hong Kong, that the case for the transport planning benefits from a proposed design is proven in detail, that the technology has been robustly tested, that the administrative means to implement and run the system are satisfactory, and that the implications of introducing ERP are fully understood."

Considering that it was the Western industrialised countries which introduced motor cars and congestion to the developing world, it will be fitting perhaps if the latter show the way to coping with the problems. — Financial Times news feature

## Cars — an inseparable part of American life

WASHINGTON — Bumper to bumper or alone on the open road, those blessed and cursed chromium chariots have left tracks all over the 20th century.

Roads now cover at least 20 million acres of the nation's land. The shapes of cities reflect the demands of the horseless carriage; a four-level interchange in Los Angeles carries more than 400,000 vehicles a day. The driver's license has become the national ID card.

Keeping Americans on four wheels costs billions annually — almost \$70 billion for new and

used vehicles, and another \$35 billion for insurance. More than 40 million families have more than one vehicle. And a car can cost more than a home.

### Life in fast lane

In its lifetime — normally a decade — the average American automobile goes the distance of at least three times around the world. It measures out our lives in miles per hour and miles per gallon, and it kills. Motor vehicles claim 50,000 deaths each year, twice as many as do guns, knives,

and all other weapons combined. When the United States was king of the industrial realm in the 1950s and the automobile its crown prince, one in every six workers in the labour force could trace an income to four-wheel travel, from the assembly line to road repair.

In a good sales year, like 1978, America's four major carmakers put \$2.8 billion in tax coffers.

In a bad year, like 1980 when Japan took the world lead in auto production away from U.S. carmakers, their losses cost the national treasury \$4.6 billion.

More American cars were recalled for suspected flaws in 1977 than were built that year. Despite these rough times, it is an automobile giant, General Motors, that remains the largest manufacturing corporation in the world.

For all the changes that cars have caused, the theory of auto operation has changed little over three-quarters of a century.

The basic technology was set in the 19th century. Most car engines still run on the four-stroke design developed by Nikolaus Otto in 1876.

Manual shift transmissions are still changed by engaging different-size gears on a shaft.

Refinements? The 1903 Thomas had a tilt steering wheel. The turbocharger was being used as early as 1911, writer Noel Grove points out in his automobile article in the July National Geographic.

### Women behind the wheel

In 1912 the introduction of the self-starter put women in the driver's seat. Even small cars, best known today as the offspring of the oil crises of the 1970s, had four-wheelers. Most U.S. buyers rejected them.

The snappy, pint-size Crosley Hotshot got 40 miles to the gallon in the late 1940s. The American Austin, a roadster introduced in 1930, was smaller than the Volkswagen Beetle. The butt of jokes, it was pictured in one cartoon stuck to a wad of chewing gum.

Since the start of the auto age, some 2,000 companies have designed nearly 5,000 makes of cars in this country. Now only four companies continue to produce cars in volume. Long gone are the Zip, Buze-Mobile, the O-We-Go,

and the 1914 Hazard. The choices change, the romance fades, but not the bond between car and driver. "We appear to have lost a love affair with the automobile only because it has become a marriage," Mr. Grove concludes. "Now familiar with and dependent upon this mechanical mate, we have taken it for granted and become impatient with its shortcomings."

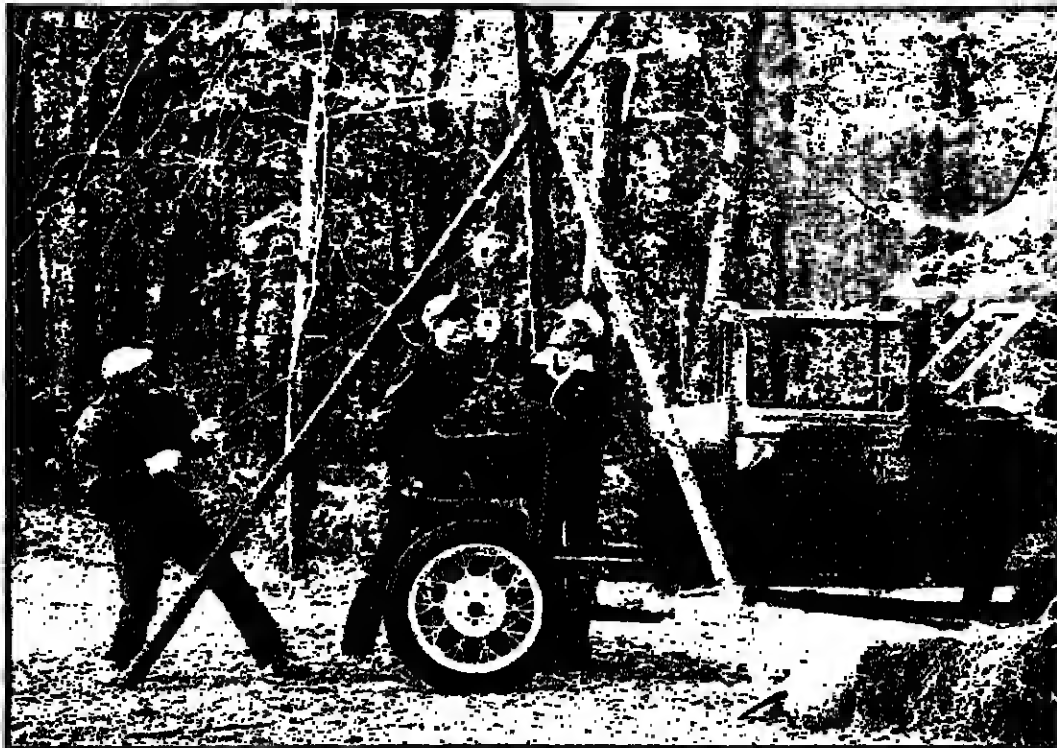
Foreign car imports accounted for 30 per cent of new-car sales by early 1983. More money is being spent to put Americans back in U.S. cars that was spent to put an American on the moon, some \$70 billion for plant reconstruction, automation, and new products.

### Getting better

Although imports seem to have an edge on quality, Mr. Grove reports, most new American cars are superior to yesterday's machines. And in what he sees as "reverse sucker shock," the average price of \$9,500 represents only 38 per cent of the annual U.S. median income, compared with 50 per cent in 1960.

The nation may venerate its cars, but there's a place for cursing them, too. For 25 cents a whack, an irate motorist with a sledgehammer could take out his aggressions on a beat-up Chevrolet at a charity benefit in Colorado. At the World Championship Demolition Derby in New York, a truck driver explained it all: "When you have to miss cars by inches all day, it's fun to go out and knock the hell out of something."

But carmakers may have the last word: Cars that talk. "Please fasten your seat belt," voiced vehicles command. — National Geographic news feature



With an engine overhaul and some body work, this 1928 Model A Ford sport coupe may wind up in some car lover's garage.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

**Al Walima**  
Dine and be entertained in elegant surroundings  
Open from 7:00 to 11:30

**HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL**  
harden pub  
For Reservation Call 4246, 4

**Amman Marriott Hotel**  
**Al Mansaf**  
Throughout November  
Join us for the  
INDIAN FOOD FESTIVAL

**فندق ريجنسي بالاس**  
**The Regency Palace Hotel**  
With SEQUENCE showband  
At  
**AL ALALI**  
Daily business Luncheon Buffet  
Watch for our NEW programme  
Res. 660000

**THE LOUNGE BAR**  
is the ideal place to meet with friends and enjoy a part of beer or your choice of cocktails  
HAPPY HOUR  
Daily 5-8 p.m.

**BLUE ROOM RESTAURANT**  
The King of Banquets and Parties  
Lunch, Dinner, Reception, Wedding, Anniversary, Birthday, etc.  
Tel. 661111

**CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman  
Opp. Alkhal Hospital  
Try our specialties  
Peking Duck and Flaming Pot  
also Traditional Chinese dishes  
Open daily  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - midnight  
Tel. 41093

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
MOVE HOMAS SUPERMARKET  
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba  
Take-away service available  
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30 - 11:00  
AQABA, Tel. 4415

**JETT daily tours to PETRA**  
Come & stay a night or more at the PETRA FORUM HOTEL  
FOR JUST 20 JD PER PERSON YOU CAN RELAX IN THE LUXURIOUS SUBURBANS OF THIS NEWLY OPENED HOTEL.  
THE PRICE INCLUDES:  
• Return air-conditioned coach transportation  
• One night's accommodation on full board basis  
• A horse and guide to Petra.  
For further details and reservations phone JETT 06446 / 06237

**IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT**  
KOREAN JAPANESE CHINESE EUROPEAN FOOD  
One of the best hotels in Amman  
**THE AMBASSADOR**  
Tel. 665161 62 63  
Ext. 93

**AMBASSADOR SUITE**  
A SUITE OF SUITES AND SUITES  
7 Nights 8 p.m. - 2 a.m.  
Tel. 665161 62 63  
Ext. 93

**Holiday Inn THE RANGE**  
Try our thick Juicy Succulent Beef Steaks  
Tel. 665161 62 63  
Ext. 93

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
Airconditioned  
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahlyiah Girls School  
Open daily  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968

**SHAKHSHIR Rent A Car**  
Mercedes & Datsun  
Middle East Hotel  
Tel: 668958  
667159 667160 ext. 124  
P.O. Box 9122  
Amman, Jordan

**The MasterCard Credit Card. Now in Jordan**  
Welcome at the best hotels, restaurants, airlines, car rental companies, travel agencies and select stores in Jordan and the Middle East.  
MasterCard  
Use it with utmost confidence

**SCANDINAVIAN SHOWROOM**  
★ Living rooms  
★ Dining rooms  
★ Bedroom sets  
★ Wall units  
★ Lighting fixtures  
★ Club 8 for children  
★ Modern Danish design  
★ Feather upholstery  
★ Danish-Pack Homes  
★ Tax-free if applicable  
Tel. 663890 Civil defence street

**Holiday Inn**  
Daily Luncheon Buffet  
Special Buffet On Friday  
Tel. 663890

**Holiday Inn**  
INVITES YOU TO DINE AT Le Relais THE MOST SOPHISTICATED FRENCH RESTAURANT IN TOWN  
Tel. 663890

**DRINKS... DRINKS... DRINKS...**  
Whether it's wines, highballs or Aquamarina cocktails, drinks keep a party on the go...  
**AQUAMARINA HOTEL CLUB**  
Invites you at the Kif's bar from 5:00... till 7:00 p.m. for the "happy hours" price JD 0:500 only...  
For more details call us at Tel. no. 4393...  
"Happy" "Happy" "Happy"

**NEW... NEW... NEW... NEWLY OPENED**  
**AL KAWTHER SUPERMARKET**  
(In Aqaba Tel. No. 4270)  
Open daily from 8:30 a.m. till 9:30 p.m.  
Open Friday till 1:00 p.m. only.  
**SPECIAL OFFER**  
For every purchase of JD 5.000 you get a free gift.  
**FREE... FREE... FREE... FREE GIFT**

**To advertise in this section**  
Phone 666320

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE**  
Specialists in local & international removals  
• shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)  
• storage • packing • crating • clearing  
• door-to-door service  
**CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.**  
Amman Jabal Amman - First Circle  
Tel. 664000 - Tel. 22205 BESMCO JO.  
Amman Tel. 5778

**To advertise in this section**  
Phone 666320

**To advertise in this section**  
Phone 666320

**MIRAMAR HOTEL Aqaba**  
Room rates:  
Single JD 6-  
Double JD 11-  
Triple JD 14-  
Family apartment JD 20-  
Continental breakfast included  
Special rates for monthly residents and groups.  
Please call tel: 4339 - 4341 - Aqaba  
Telax: 62275

**To advertise in this section**  
Phone 666320



## SPORTS

## West Indian rebels arrive for 2nd South African tour

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A squad of rebel West Indian cricketers flew into South Africa Tuesday in continued defiance of international sporting boycotts to begin a second tour of this racially divided country.

Since the first tour earlier this year, three more West Indians have joined the rebels, making themselves cricketing outcasts in the Caribbean.

All members of the first tour, which was the most significant breach in more than a decade of South Africa's international cricket isolation, were banned from the game for life by the West Indian authorities.

But even so the new trio — batsmen Faoud Bacchus and Monie Lynch both from Guyana and Barbadian fast bowler Hartley Alleyne — have joined the 17-man party for the 11-week tour including four four-day matches and six one-day games against a South African XI.

Welcoming the West Indians at an airport press conference, South African cricket chief Joe Parnes said: "It is extremely gratifying the players have displayed such a great willingness to return."

Twelve of the players are now in the country and three more, Bacchus, Bernard Julien and Evenon Mattis, arrive later Tuesday. Tour captain Lawrence Rowe and off-spinner Derrick Parry will arrive on Thursday to complete the squad.

"We've got a team," delighted Transvaal Cricket Council managing director Ali Bacher said as the bulk of the players walked into the airport lounge on Tuesday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

Details of the purses being paid to the players have been kept secret, but local press speculation was that they were receiving up to \$100,000 each for the two tours.

The West Indians open their tour with a three-day match against Northern Transvaal starting in Pretoria on Saturday.

Former test player and tour vice-captain Alvin Kallicharran said the squad was stronger and much better balanced than the previous side, which narrowly lost the one-day series but split the two four-day games against South Africa.

Three players who were on the previous tour, Richard Austin, Herben Chang and Ray Wynter, have been left out but Parnes said the South African Cricket Union (SACU) would meet its "financial obligations" to them.

## Battle for Grand Prix lead becomes tight

PARIS (R) — The battle to lead the men's Grand Prix tennis standings became tighter at the top with Americans John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors reaching the final of the London event on Monday.

McEnroe narrowed the gap between himself and third-placed Connors with his 7-5, 6-1, 6-4 triumph over his compatriot. Connors collected 125 points to boost his total to 2,305 while McEnroe won 250 points and now has 2,250, just 55 behind.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who did not play last week, still leads with 2,614 and Mats Wilander is second with 2,501. Wilander could have moved to the top by reaching the London final but instead gained no points when he was beaten in the opening round by fellow-Swede Anders Jarryd.

## Standings:

1. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)	2,614 points.
2. Mats Wilander (Sweden)	2,501
3. Jimmy Connors (U.S.)	2,305
4. John McEnroe (U.S.)	2,250
5. Yannick Noah (France)	1,682
6. Jimmy Arias (U.S.)	1,680
7. Jose Higueras (Spain)	1,333
8. Andres Gomez (Ecuador)	1,279
9. Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina)	1,125
10. Eliot Teltscher (U.S.)	993
11. Tomas Smid (Czechoslovakia)	964
12. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina)	936

## Denmark given last chance of European soccer glory

LONDON (R) — Denmark will be given their second and final chance to qualify for the European Soccer Championship finals in France next summer when they meet Greece in the Olympic stadium, Athens on Wednesday.

The Danes, a team of undoubted talent but fragile temperament, threw away a gilt-edged opportunity of qualifying for the finals when they slithered to a 1-1 defeat in Hungary last month.

And there is a growing feeling that Denmark simply do not have what it takes to be winners at this level of competition.

Should they slip up yet again in Greece, Group Three rivals England will go to France instead by winning in Luxembourg.

The Danes, who must be far from confident of success, will be hoping Luxembourg do them a favour by beating England... stranger things have happened, but rarely in soccer.

Luxembourg are without a point from six ties in which they have conceded 31 goals and scored only five.

Greek coach Christos Arhondidis has little interest in England's precarious position, but he must have brought a smile to counterpart Bobby Robson's face when he said: "We will give our soul to win."

But Danish chief Sepp Piontek is undeterred and proclaimed: "I'm certain we'll win."

With hosts France, Belgium and Portugal already certain of places in the finals, a number of Wednesday's seven other ties will go a long way to deciding who will join them.

Reigning European Champions West Germany, the pacesetters in Group Six, will be assured of qualifying if they beat Northern Ireland at home, providing Austria do not pick up two unexpected points in Turkey.

And Wales, pipped by the Soviet Union for a berth in the World Cup finals in Spain last summer, will also be through if they win in Bulgaria.

Group Seven is delicately poised with Spain and the Netherlands, who meet in Rotterdam, fighting it out to the end. If the Dutch, who trail the Spaniards by two points at present, win, then it will come down to who scores the more goals against Italy.

The three remaining fixtures are virtually meaningless outside the six nations involved.

Italy meet Czechoslovakia in Prague, and with ever-popular Sweden and Romania seemingly set to decide Group Five between them, the world champions will be fighting for their pride alone.

The Italians have gone six embarrassing games without a win and World Cup hero Paolo Rossi war-

red only five.

Greek coach Christos Arhondidis has little interest in England's precarious position, but he must have brought a smile to counterpart Bobby Robson's face when he said: "We will give our soul to win."

But Danish chief Sepp Piontek is undeterred and proclaimed: "I'm certain we'll win."

With hosts France, Belgium and Portugal already certain of places in the finals, a number of Wednesday's seven other ties will go a long way to deciding who will join them.

Reigning European Champions West Germany, the pacesetters in Group Six, will be assured of qualifying if they beat Northern Ireland at home, providing Austria do not pick up two unexpected points in Turkey.

And Wales, pipped by the Soviet Union for a berth in the World Cup finals in Spain last summer, will also be through if they win in Bulgaria.

Group Seven is delicately poised with Spain and the Netherlands, who meet in Rotterdam, fighting it out to the end. If the Dutch, who trail the Spaniards by two points at present, win, then it will come down to who scores the more goals against Italy.

The three remaining fixtures are virtually meaningless outside the six nations involved.

Italy meet Czechoslovakia in Prague, and with ever-popular Sweden and Romania seemingly set to decide Group Five between them, the world champions will be fighting for their pride alone.

The Italians have gone six embarrassing games without a win and World Cup hero Paolo Rossi war-

red only five.

Greek coach Christos Arhondidis has little interest in England's precarious position, but he must have brought a smile to counterpart Bobby Robson's face when he said: "We will give our soul to win."

But Danish chief Sepp Piontek is undeterred and proclaimed: "I'm certain we'll win."

With hosts France, Belgium and Portugal already certain of places in the finals, a number of Wednesday's seven other ties will go a long way to deciding who will join them.

Reigning European Champions West Germany, the pacesetters in Group Six, will be assured of qualifying if they beat Northern Ireland at home, providing Austria do not pick up two unexpected points in Turkey.

And Wales, pipped by the Soviet Union for a berth in the World Cup finals in Spain last summer, will also be through if they win in Bulgaria.

Group Seven is delicately poised with Spain and the Netherlands, who meet in Rotterdam, fighting it out to the end. If the Dutch, who trail the Spaniards by two points at present, win, then it will come down to who scores the more goals against Italy.

The three remaining fixtures are virtually meaningless outside the six nations involved.

Italy meet Czechoslovakia in Prague, and with ever-popular Sweden and Romania seemingly set to decide Group Five between them, the world champions will be fighting for their pride alone.

The Italians have gone six embarrassing games without a win and World Cup hero Paolo Rossi war-

red only five.

Greek coach Christos Arhondidis has little interest in England's precarious position, but he must have brought a smile to counterpart Bobby Robson's face when he said: "We will give our soul to win."

But Danish chief Sepp Piontek is undeterred and proclaimed: "I'm certain we'll win."

With hosts France, Belgium and Portugal already certain of places in the finals, a number of Wednesday's seven other ties will go a long way to deciding who will join them.

Reigning European Champions West Germany, the pacesetters in Group Six, will be assured of qualifying if they beat Northern Ireland at home, providing Austria do not pick up two unexpected points in Turkey.

And Wales, pipped by the Soviet Union for a berth in the World Cup finals in Spain last summer, will also be through if they win in Bulgaria.

Group Seven is delicately poised with Spain and the Netherlands, who meet in Rotterdam, fighting it out to the end. If the Dutch, who trail the Spaniards by two points at present, win, then it will come down to who scores the more goals against Italy.

The three remaining fixtures are virtually meaningless outside the six nations involved.

Italy meet Czechoslovakia in Prague, and with ever-popular Sweden and Romania seemingly set to decide Group Five between them, the world champions will be fighting for their pride alone.

The Italians have gone six embarrassing games without a win and World Cup hero Paolo Rossi war-

red only five.

Greek coach Christos Arhondidis has little interest in England's precarious position, but he must have brought a smile to counterpart Bobby Robson's face when he said: "We will give our soul to win."

## Lloyd criticises test pitch

AHMEDABAD, India (R) — West Indian captain Clive Lloyd Tuesday criticised the pitch on which the third cricket test against India is being played, describing it as "amongst the poorest on which I have played a test match."

After the bowlers dominated play Monday, Lloyd said: "It is not right that 15 wickets should fall on the third day of a test match."

West Indies were 152 for seven in their second innings, a lead of 192, at the close of the third day and an intriguing climax is in prospect over the final two days. Tuesday was a rest day.

The pitch, in a newly-constructed stadium, is being used for the first time. "They should

have staged a match or two on the square before to find out what the pitches were like," Lloyd said. "It is not just a bad pitch, it is dangerous. It was just as well for us that India had only one bowler of any pace."

All but three of the wickets that fell on Monday went down at the pavilion end where the ball lifted as often as it kept low.

Sunil Gavaskar, who scored 91 in India's first innings and faces the unenviable task of opening the final innings of the match, said: "The area of pitch that is causing the problems is quite big. Quite often Kapil landed the ball on it four times an over yesterday."

Kapil Dev did most of the damage to the West Indian second innings, bowling 20 overs at a stretch and taking six wickets. But he tried towards the end of the day and West Indies lost no more wickets in the last 40 minutes during which fast bowlers Malcolm Marshall and Michael Holding put on 34.

With Kapil on the wane, it was probably to the disadvantage of the West Indies that the umpires called a close to the day's play five overs before the day's minimum requirement of 77 overs was fulfilled. The issue will no doubt be raised if either of the umpires standing in this match, K.B. Ramaswamy or S.N. Hanumantha Rao, is appointed for any of the remaining test matches.

McNamara plans comeback after operation

BRISBANE (R) — Australian Peter McNamara, who had to give up tennis because of a knee injury, said Monday he plans an operation in Canada next month which could enable him to return to the world circuit.

The former Davis Cup player, attending a women's tournament here as short-term coach of Canadian Carling Bassett, said he would not put himself through the operation if he had no goal.

"My whole knee has to be reconstructed but if it's a success and I'm able to get fit again, I'll think of playing again," said McNamara, the 1981 West German Open Champion who shared the Wimbledon doubles title with fellow Australian Paul McNamee a year later.

The operation will be performed by Toronto doctor Rob Jackson, a knee surgery specialist, who has also treated skiers, footballers and ice-hockey players.

McNamara damaged his right knee playing in a tournament in Rotterdam last March and since then has made three unsuccessful attempts at a comeback.

## Mandlikova back to her best

BRISBANE (R) — Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova swept into the third round of the Brisbane Women's Tennis Classic Tuesday and declared she had recaptured the form of her peak year.

Third seed Mandlikova, who had a first round bye, topped France's Pascal Paradis 6-1, 6-3 in just 47 minutes.

Mandlikova said she felt her form was as good as that of 1981 when she won the French Open and was runner-up to Chris Evert Lloyd at Wimbledon.

"I think I'm playing as well as I did in 1981, if not better," 21-year-old Mandlikova said.

Number eight seed Barbara Potter of the United States accounted for Australia's Bernadette Randall 6-2, 6-1 also in 47 minutes after having a bye to the second round.

Top-seeded American Pam Shriver volleyed at her best after a first round bye to beat the Netherlands' top player, Marcella Mesker, 6-2, 6-0 in 45 minutes.

## Mayer qualifies for 2nd round of champions' tennis

ANTWERP, Belgium (R) — American Sandy Mayer — the oldest player in the European Champions Tennis Championship — was the first to qualify for the second round here on Monday by blasting Dutch player Huub van Boeckel 6-3, 6-4.

Mayer, 31, ranked 21th in the world, kept Van Boeckel, 23, pinned to the baseline throughout the match. After breaking serve in the fourth game to go 3-1 up, he never looked back.

Mayer faces a tougher prospect in the second round against fellow-American Johan Kriek.

Czechoslovakia's Thomas Smid had the hardest time of the first round winners getting past Israel's Shlomo Glickstein 6-4, 6-4.

The wireless Smid, who has played 21 tournaments so far on the Grand Prix circuit this year, will meet Argentina's Jose-Luis Clerc in the next round.

## Beau Jack: From champion to shoeshine boy

LAS VEGAS (R) — Bolting out of his corner at the opening bell, Beau Jack, the bald little mao in the blue tank top and blue shorts swarmed all over his opponent, peppering him with swift combinations.

Beau Jack? Certainly not 'the' Beau Jack. Not three decades after retiring as one of the most exciting lightweights in boxing history. But it was, the one and only.

It was supposed to be a fun match of playful sparring between the 62-year-old Jack and former lightweight champion Paddy Demarco. 55, during a 'salute to the all-time boxing greats' at the Sahara Hotel here last week.

But, as veteran referee Davy Pearl said: "Whenever the old timers stage one of these exhibition cards, Beau Jack comes to fight."

During all three two-minute rounds, Jack, almost as trim as he was during his two-time reign as champion in the 1940s and disdaining a stool between rounds, kept up an unrelenting pace against the much-slower, overweight Demarco to the delight of a crowd of about 400.

The 'fight' was declared a draw, as were all of the other nine bouts on the card involving champions and leading contenders from another era.

But Jack, wearing his worn old black boxing shoes, had clearly outboxed Demarco who, like the other former ring greats on the exhibition card, merely went through the motions — although Jack's aggressiveness eventually inspired him to unleash several brief barrages in the final round.

Jack's performance evoked roars of approval from some of his contemporaries, who included former champions Carmen Basilio, Jake Lamotta, Kid Gavilan, Joey Maxim, Bob Foster, Gene Fullmer, Tony Demarco, Emile Griffith and the 'uncrowned world welterweight champion' Billy Graham.

Practically all of the old champs have gone on to successful careers outside of boxing. But they knew that boxing was all that Beau Jack ever had, and that he is living on the memories of his great career in the 1940s.

For them, it was easy to forgive his excesses in what was supposed to be an exercise in pantomime boxing.

Even Demarco understood: "It's all in fun, but Beau goes all out when we have these things, even though he's not going to hurt anyone."

One of the most popular, crowd-pleasing fighters ever, Jack counts among his 83 victories a decision over the legendary Henry Armstrong, with whom his perpetual-motion style of fighting was often compared.

During his 15-year professional career, Jack earned hundreds of thousands of dollars in purses. But the boxer, an illiterate from Augusta, Georgia, says he saw little of that money.

In 1955, he retired, broke. And a few years later he was working as a shoeshine boy in a Miami Beach Hotel.

Today, Beau Jack, the father of 15 children, is still shining shoes, at another hotel in Miami Beach, the Konover Ramada Inn Renaissance.

"I don't have no regrets," he told Reuters after his exhibition with Demarco. "I don't know where the money went, but I had a great career in boxing, a lot of great fights, and I made a lot of friends."

Jack said his largest purse was \$37,000, a pittance compared with the millions of dollars which some champions receive for a fight nowadays.

But, like all of his purses, Jack received only a small share of the \$37,000. Associates say Jack would receive a few hundred dollars after a fight and not raise any questions.

"He's very popular here," said Bernard Berger, the British manager of the barber shop at the Konover Hotel, where Beau Jack shines shoes. "He's a kind, gentle man who is well-liked by everyone."

"Occasionally, he goes out in the hall and shadow-boxes. And he spends a lot of time teaching boxing to boys at Moore Park in Miami. He never moans about anything."

Beau Jack's only complaint nowadays is about the state of the sport, which brought him glory but left him penniless.

## Crooks on loan to United

LONDON (R) — Manchester United, currently third in the English soccer first division, have acquired the services of Tottenham Hotspur striker Garth Crooks on a month's loan.

Crooks, formerly a Spurs regular but out of favour this season, is expected to make his debut for United on Saturday in a home match against Watford.

United manager Ron Atkinson has been chasing a striker for most of this season as cover for Frank Stapleton and Norman Whiteside now that Steve Coppell has been forced by injury into retirement.

If Crooks, 25, comes up to expectations, Atkinson will attempt to secure him permanently. Crooks has scored 57 goals for Spurs since joining them from Stoke three seasons ago for £600,000.

He has played only seven games for Spurs this season, two of them as substitute.

Grand Prix racing to start next month

PARIS (R) — Next year's Grand Prix motor racing season will start a month later than planned with the dates of the first two races being changed, the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA) announced Tuesday.

The season was to have opened on February 26 with the Brazilian Grand Prix which will now be run at the organisers' request on

March 25 because of problems in transporting cars to the venue in time, a FISA spokesman said.

The South African race, due to be staged at Kyalami on March 10, will now be raced on April 7.

The spokesman said this was because work being carried out on spectator stands to allow the circuit to get its licence renewed would not be completed in time.

## Wimbledon floodlight plans dropped

LONDON (R) — Wimbledon's All-England Tennis Club decided in favour of tradition Tuesday and dropped plans to install floodlights for future championships.

Chief executive Christopher Goringe said that although the club had experimented with different systems this year, Wimbledon was essentially a daylight tournament, and neither the players nor the public would welcome the change.

The three remaining fixtures are virtually meaningless outside the six nations involved.

Italy meet Czechoslovakia in Prague, and with ever-popular Sweden and Romania seemingly set to decide Group Five between them, the world champions will be fighting for their pride alone.

The Italians have gone six embarrassing games without a win and World Cup hero Paolo Rossi war-

red only five.

Greek coach Christos Arhondidis has little interest in England's precarious position, but he must have brought a smile to counterpart Bobby Robson's face when he said: "We will give our soul to win."

But Danish chief Sepp Piontek is undeterred and proclaimed: "I'm certain we'll win."

With hosts France, Belgium and Portugal already certain of places in the finals, a number of Wednesday's seven other ties will



## ECONOMY

## E.C. ministers meet to try to reshape food aid policies

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (E.C.) development ministers meet Tuesday to try to reshape the bloc's food aid programme and silence criticism that the handouts are designed more for the benefit of European farmers.

Officials said the ministers will seek to make progress on a plan by the European commission to make food aid more responsive to Third World needs.

The 10-nation community, which has huge surpluses of dairy products, often disposes of them by sending them as food aid to developing nations.

This policy has come in for stiff criticism from the Third World, which claims that the influx of northern dairy products undermines local markets for more traditional farm goods.

The commission, the com-

munity's executive body, wants to cut the amount of dairy produce given in food aid and buy more food for aid in Third World countries.

But some of the community's larger agricultural countries with powerful farming lobbies fear mounting surpluses if food aid outlets are restricted. They want the commission's plans toned down, diplomats said.

The ministers will also review a plan to combat hunger by helping Third World farmers become more self-sufficient in food output, the officials said.

They will study a report by the commission on progress by four African states, Mali, Zambia, Rwanda and Kenya, in drawing up new food projects.

The four were the first to benefit under the \$45 million programme agreed in July.

The cash will go to projects ranging from the provision of farm tools and pesticides to attempts to stop the spread of deserts.

Meanwhile, Egypt is negotiating to buy 400,000 tonnes of wheat flour from E.C. states. West European diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources said the European commission had authorised producers to go ahead with the deal, which was expected to be signed before the end of this year.

France would supply most of the wheat flour, they said.

France also supplies Egypt with some 30,000 tonnes of wheat flour annually as part of a bilateral food aid programme and contributes most of the 135,000 tonnes Egypt receives annually under the community's food assistance programme.

## Philippines is trying to borrow \$4.6 billion

MANILA (R) — The Philippines is trying to borrow about \$4.6 billion to help it out of its current economic crisis but could need even more, officials said Tuesday.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata has said Manila needs at least \$4 billion to restart the economy which ground to a halt after the declaration last month of a 90-day moratorium on debt repayment.

Commercial banks stopped opening Letters of Credit (LCS) for imports, triggering fears of an industry shutdown and mass layoffs if businessmen were unable to buy raw materials.

Foreign bankers have estimated that the Philippines needs up to \$3 billion to finance trade and restructure debts falling due during the moratorium.

In addition the government is negotiating loans of about \$1.6 billion to rebuild dwindling international reserves, pay interest on debts and buy imports.

Mr. Virata has said the Philippines hoped to get \$100 to \$150 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank but official sources now say the country will be unable to get more than \$100 million.

Japanese embassy officials said the Philippines was trying to negotiate with Japan the conversion of development credit worth about \$250 million into commodity loans which are paid out more quickly.

The embassy officials said it was not certain the conversion would be allowed because commodity loans were normally given only to very poor countries.

Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya has said the Philippines exp-

ected the IMF to approve within the next few days \$600 million in Special Drawing Rights.

This would be used to secure loans from the World Bank Export Development Fund (EDF) and structural adjustment programme.

The Philippines also wants to restructure its Official Development Assistance (ODA) from industrialised countries.

These are soft loans granted by multilateral agencies and foreign governments and were not originally covered by the 90-day moratorium.

Central bank officials have not indicated how much is involved. They said the government would seek the help of the Paris Club, an informal group of countries and multilateral agencies which guarantee or insure loans to other countries.

They indicated that restructuring of the country's commercial and development debts, which total about \$25 billion, would be on a wider scale than the \$3 billion estimated by foreign bankers.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed mixed after a quiet session with interest continuing on a selective basis, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 17 at 728.1.

U.K. government bonds showed net falls ranging to about 3/4 point as operators were disappointed about the reaction to Monday's U.S. money supply figures. Dealers noted some cash selling ahead of Wednesday's tender for the £1 billion 11 per cent 1989 exchequer stock. Some market analysts expect the issue to be fully subscribed.

Equity leaders were mixed, gold shares made modest headway and North Americans were quietly mixed.

Tate and Lyle met fresh speculative support and rose 12p to 380 but ICI eased 4p to 590. Shell fell 8p at 572 in dull oils.

The financial sector was active again with clearing banks scoring gains ranging to 13p and in mixed insurances. Royal shed 1/4p to 496 after interim results. Eagle Star fell 18p to 649.

Insurance brokers were active and higher with Stenhouse Holdings 21p up at 128 after the bid terms from Reed Stenhouse of Canada.

Kleinwort Benson rose 12p to 354 in firm merchant banks where Mercury Securities gave up 5p of Monday's gain but stockjobbers, Smith Bros firmed 5p to 81.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4835-48	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2240-63	Canadian dollars	
	2.2770-80	West German marks	
	2.9665-75	Dutch guilders	
	2.1630-40	Swiss francs	
	54.33-37	Belgian francs	
	8.1425-35	French francs	
	1620.00-1621.00	Italian lire	
	234.35-45	Japanese yen	
	7.8900-8950	Swedish crowns	
	7.4425-4475	Norwegian crowns	
	4.6350-6400	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	387.30-382.80	U.S. dollars	

## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LELOH  
CAIBS  
YARFFA  
TACHUG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A  ONE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GROIN BERTH HOOKED STOLEN  
Answer: What he was, after he bought her that big diamond — STONE-BROKE

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Kuwait takes stake in Hepworth

LONDON (R) — The government of Kuwait said it had bought a small shareholding in the British clothing chain store J. Hepworth and Son. It said in a statement issued here it had bought 2.01 million shares, representing an interest of 4.6 per cent in Hepworth's £4.37 million (\$6.35 million) issued capital. It gave no financial details, but at current stock market prices the interest would be worth just over £4 million (\$6 million). Hepworth reported pre-tax profit of £3.76 million (\$5.6 million) for the half-year ended Feb. 28, on sales of £52 million (\$78 million).

## Tanzania denies sales to S. Africa

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Tanzania, which has a total ban on economic links with South Africa, Monday denied secretly selling it oil as reported by a British newspaper. Tanzania sold residue from refining operations to traders, not to South Africa as the newspaper reported, a spokesman for President Julius Nyerere said. The report in the Observer, a Sunday newspaper, said the sales were over the past four years and more recently Tanzania imported refined oil from South Africa.

## Loan pledges to Brazil top \$5b

NEW YORK (R) — International banks have committed more than \$5 billion to a planned \$2.5 billion loan for Brazil, the chairman of the country's 14-bank advisory committee said. Mr. William Rhodes, a senior vice-president at Citibank, said telex messages with undertakings from Brazil's some 830 creditor banks were continuing to arrive.

## Reagan signs funding bill

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Monday signed an emergency funding bill allowing the government to continue operations until next Sept. 30. The bill was approved by Congress on Saturday. The legislation provides funds for operation of the departments of defence, treasury, agriculture, state, justice, and commerce. Technically the agencies ran out of money last Friday, but that was a federal holiday and operations were not disrupted. Approval of the legislation was delayed because of a threat by Democratic legislators to include \$1 billion in extra spending for domestic programmes. Mr. Reagan said he would veto a resolution containing such funds and the Democrats ultimately settled for less than \$100 million in extra money.

## U.S., China hold grain talks

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. and Chinese officials met Tuesday for talks on a bilateral grain agreement amid increased trade tensions between the two countries.

The negotiations take on added significance this year as China has served notice it will be unable to honour its obligation under a long-term deal to buy six million tonnes of U.S. grain this year.

Chinese officials this month cited U.S. restrictions on imports of Chinese textiles as the main reason for failing to meet the grain purchase commitment.

Mr. Richard Smith, said the United States still expects China to fulfil the terms of the agreement and will be concerned if it does not.

The textile and other trade disputes have sent U.S. agricultural

sales to China plummeting to about \$550 million this year from a peak of \$2.2 billion in 1981.

Other officials said little could be done if Peking failed to abide by the terms of the agreement.

They said U.S. leverage in the talks had diminished because of China's own record grain harvest this year and large wheat crops in Australia and Canada, two main competitors of the United States for the Chinese market.

The officials said China might have difficulty meeting the purchase obligation again in 1984.

The Reagan administration has come under increasing criticism from domestic farm groups upset that the textile dispute has hurt sales to the lucrative Chinese market.

## GCC eases labour rules

RIYADH (R) — The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will make it easier from next March 1 for nationals of the six member states to work in other member countries, a GCC official said Tuesday.

GCC secretariat official Mr. Abdullah Al Jasser said the heads of state of the six members — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Bahrain — decided at summit talks in Qatar last week to give their nationals more opportunities to work in each other's countries.

Under an accord signed on March 1 this year GCC nationals could practice medicine, law, engineering, consultancy and accountancy in any of the six member states.

But from March 1, 1984 they will be able to open hotels and restaurants and undertake maintenance work provided nationals of the host country had a 25 per cent interest in any such venture for the first five years.

Mr. Jasser also said the first instalment of the GCC Investment Corporation's \$2.1 billion capital will be paid by the member states Tuesday.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A change of perspective with some new and exciting activities can enter your life now and you would be wise to be mentally prepared for them. Be open-minded to new ideas.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Gain date you need from modern living individuals you know and then use it wisely. Your ideas are changing for more success.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study into private interests that you want to add to your present life-style and get advice on them by experts.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Approach individuals you want to have as allies in the days ahead and discuss the matter with them. Gain their cooperation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Getting a new slant on worldly affairs can jolt you out of all that conservatism for greater success.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Progressive projects can come to your attention now that should be studied seriously. Make new contacts which can be helpful.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) This is a fine day for getting business handled intelligently and using a new system that is ideal.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't be so concerned with home affairs that you neglect business. Get a new and better slant on life.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find a better method of handling your work so that you can profit more from it. Listen to suggestions of a co-worker.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get into some new form of entertainment that can bring you success from worries at this time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are now inspired just how to get your home improved and have it as you want it to be.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your position with partners and do whatever will improve it to make greater production possible.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get busy on whatever will add to your income, since the aspects are very good for such, as well as increasing holdings.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who will have the ability to comprehend anything of a modern nature, so plan for a fine education and add up-to-date courses that give even greater insight into new technology.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword By Samuel K. Flegner

ACROSS

1 Precise degree

5 Mowgli country

10 — pro quo

14 European capital

15 Pitcher's stand

16 Hindustani language

17 Sash

18 Foolish

20 Stomper

21 Prop

22 Wipe out

23 Oriental

25 Disagreeably moist

27 Scholar

29 FDR chat milieu

33 Frenzied

34 Balance

36 Filmom's Chaney

37 Song in "West Side Story"

39 Samovar

40 Bakery fare

42 Dined

43 Passing

46 Biblical pronoun

47 Deride

49 Attain adulthood

51 Lodge near a slope

52 Gomorrah's twin city

53 Encore

56 Ariz. river

57 Frequently

60 Unfortunate

63 Woody's son

64 Italian actress

65 Jostle

66 Goneril's father

67 Otis n' baseball

68 Man or will

69 Tense

DOWN

1 Vagrant

2 Confused

3 Disagreeable

4 Nonsense

5 Copy

6 "The Men Without a Country"

7 Appropriately

8 — jitty

9 August

10 Idiosyncrasies

11 Sky bear

12 Bad day for Caesar

13 Fop

19 Protective overlay

21 Transgression

24 Japanese drink var.

25 Actress

26 Keaton

28 Museum offering

27 Philippine island

28 Prestigious violin

29 Gorse

30 Grumpy

31 Pein

32 Follow

35 Uneasiness

38 Stress

41 Preeminent

44 Capek play

45 Bum

46 Inwardly

48 Wedding birds

50 Nabokov title

52 Filter

53 Verdi masterpiece

54 Moody

55 Similarly

56 Burgeon

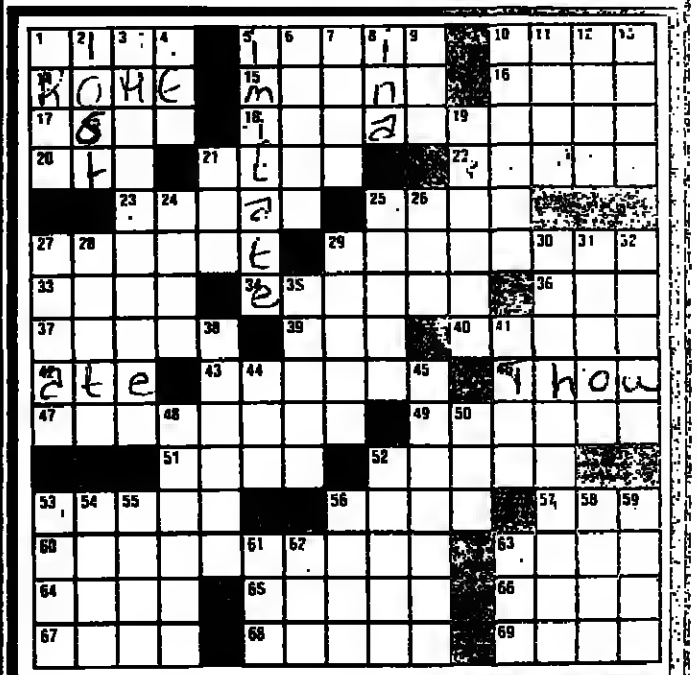
58 Permanent

59 Conservative

61 Viper

62 Greek letter

63 Pub order



© 1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.  
All Rights Reserved



## WORLD

## British monarch given big welcome in Dhaka

SAVAR, Bangladesh (R) — Big flag-waving crowds Tuesday greeted Queen Elizabeth on the first day of her state visit as she visited a war memorial to the three million who died in the 1971 Bangladesh conflict.

Lines of brightly dressed school children waving Union Jacks and the red and green national flag, groups of villagers, fishermen from the Ganges Delta and women in long saris stood cheering on the route to Savar, 30 kilometres northwest of the Bangladesh capital.

The queen, who arrived Monday night from Kenya at the start of a 12-day tour of Bangladesh and India ahead of the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi, laid a wreath of orange marigolds at the Savar memorial.

A contingent of commandos saluted the 57-year-old monarch as she approached the monument — a soaring concrete pyramid 50 metres high built as a memorial to those who died in the war of independence when Bangladesh split from Pakistan.

The queen, wearing a floral red dress and cream hat trimmed with

red ribbon, also planted a sapling at the monument.

On the drive to the monument through part of the Ganges Delta she passed women working in the paddy fields, men ploughing in preparation for the winter crop and fishermen spreading their nets from dhows and small boats.

Water buffalo stood half-submerged to cool off in the morning sun, while some crowds stood on rooftops for a better view of the royal cavalcade.

Hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets of Dhaka as her extended white Mercedes toured the capital on the way to a welcoming ceremony with President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury.

As police blocked traffic to allow the convoy to pass, colourful cycle-rickshaws jammed side streets. School bands turned out to greet the queen and 10 lancers of the presidential bodyguard escorted her into the palace.



Queen Elizabeth II

The red-coated lancers in blue turbans took her to the steps of the cream-domed palace known as Bangabhaban, where the monarch inspected a guard of honour and called on the president in the chandelied Durbar Hall.

It is her first visit to independent Bangladesh, a country of some 90 million people. But Dhaka was included in the queen's previous tour of the Indian sub-continent in 1961.

## Gen. Ershad seeks future role in Bangladesh civilian politics

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh military ruler Hossain Mohammad Ershad said Tuesday a new political party to be formed within a week might nominate him as a candidate for presidential elections in May.

"A political party is going to be formed within a week. The party may then nominate me as its candidate for the country's president. I will then give due thought to it," he told journalists.

He said any formal announcement of his candidacy would take a little more time.

Gen. Ershad, in a broadcast Monday night, said presidential elections would be held on May 24 and parliamentary polls on Nov. 25, four months ahead of schedule. He also lifted restrictions on political activity.

Asked if he expected political leaders to accept his plans for a return to democracy, he said: "I hope they will behave in a responsible manner and try to uphold the spirit of democracy."



Gen. Ershad

Some opposition parties described his broadcast as a partial victory while others welcomed it as a good augury.

The announcement came hours before Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived on a four-day visit and just two days after two opposition alliances had called for 12 days of

anti-government agitation from Wednesday.

The alliances, representing 22 political groups, said they would go ahead with their programme despite attempts by Gen. Ershad to take the wind out of their sails.

They said Gen. Ershad had brushed aside a national demand for parliamentary polls early next year in which political power would be handed back to civilians.

A main leader of one of the alliances, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, said it was a victory for the people. "It has shown that we can achieve results if we are united."

Mizanur Rahman Choudhury, leader of a faction of the country's biggest party, the Awami League, said he welcomed Gen. Ershad's broadcast because it allowed free political activity.

The head of a breakaway group of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Shamsul Huda Choudhury, said the broadcast had set the tone for a peaceful transition to democracy.

## Karen rebels want speedy French reply

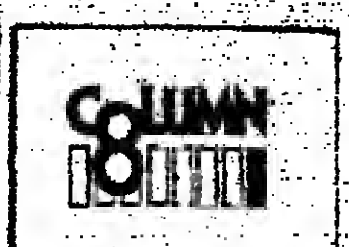
BANGKOK (R) — Karen secessionist rebels holding a French couple captive Tuesday urged France to agree to speedy negotiations for their release because "time is running short."

The Karen National Union (KNU) kidnapped French engineer Jacques Bossu, 26, and his wife Martine in southeast Burma on Oct. 18. They demanded an end to French aid to the Burmese government as a condition for their release.

The Karens, one of several secessionist groups fighting the Ne Win government, have threatened to try the Bossus and jail them if France does not agree to negotiations by Dec. 2.

A rebel spokesman in the Thai town of Mae Sot, close to the Burmese border, said in a telephone interview Tuesday that French authorities had not yet contacted them.

"We hope to hear from them soon because time is running short," he added.



## Stowaway says he was cast adrift

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong police were Tuesday investigating a claim by a Chinese stowaway trying to get to the United States that he was thrown overboard far out to sea strapped to a couple of boards. The 24-year-old man, who came to Hong Kong from China in 1978, told police he was aboard a Filipino ship bound for Los Angeles when it passed through Hong Kong about a week ago. He said he was discovered by the crew after the ship visited Taiwan and thrown into the sea tied to two planks. He also told police his personal belongings and identification documents were taken. He was picked up by a fishing vessel after a four-day ordeal at sea, he claimed. He has been admitted to the hospital since his arrival here Monday night.

## Champion chef uses odd recipe

PEKING (R) — A menu of fish stomach, bear's paw, sea slug and chicken legs won Liu Jinglian the title of champion chef. Liu, 39, was named China's best cook in a national competition Monday involving the country's leading chefs, heirs to a 3,000-year-old tradition. His menu started with chicken and sea slugs served in boiling broth, followed by stewed bear's paw and fish stomach and chicken legs with abalone, according to the New China News Agency. Liu said his victory was due to his skill with the ladle and his knowledge of how high to set his cooking flame.

## Japanese suicides set fire to homes

TOKYO (R) — More than 750 Japanese committed suicide last year by setting fire to their homes, an average of more than two a day, according to a government report issued Tuesday. It said 753 people committed arson-suicide, eight more than in 1981. This was almost 40 per cent of the 1,849 people who died in all fires. Officials who compiled the report said large debts and domestic problems were thought to be the main reasons for the suicides.

## Suharto urges press restraint

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto has told the Indonesian press not to write sensational stories or cater to low tastes but to concentrate instead on balanced, objective and educational news. In a speech to the 17th congress of the Indonesian journalists association in North Sulawesi, he said the Indonesian press played a key role in national education which required writers and editors to show great responsibility. The press must refrain from writing sensational news or news which arouses the baser instincts," Gen. Suharto said. The government denies that there is censorship in Indonesia, but the information ministry "requests" editors not to write about certain subjects and has closed down offending newspapers by withdrawing their publishing licences.

## Irish council chairman killed

BELFAST (R) — The chairman of a local council, who was also a part-time soldier, was killed in Northern Ireland Monday night by a booby trap bomb attached to his car, police said. Charles Armstrong, chairman of Armagh district council and a major in the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), was killed when the bomb went off as he climbed into the vehicle, parked near his office, police added. No one immediately claimed responsibility.

## Pakistani journalists hold protests

ISLAMABAD (R) — Journalists held protest meetings in several Pakistani cities Tuesday against the military government's restrictions on the press, union sources said. The Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ) organised the meetings to protest against what it called "increasing curbs" on the press, a recent dismissal of 10 journalists from two government-controlled newspapers and detention of four others.

## Chinese defector to get \$2m

TAIPEI (R) — A Chinese air force pilot who defected to Taiwan in a MiG-17 will be rewarded with gold worth nearly \$2 million and made a major in the Nationalist air force, the defence ministry said Tuesday.

Capt. Wang Shueh-Cheng, 28, who landed his plane at Taipei International Airport Monday became the third pilot to defect from the mainland in the past 13 months.

In a press conference Monday, Capt. Wang said he had defected because he was disillusioned with the communist system.

Capt. Wang said he had not known a huge reward was awaiting him in Taiwan and emphasised that he flew here to seek freedom.

"I hate the repressive communist system. Living standards in mainland China are appalling," he said.

Capt. Wang said he narrowly avoided catastrophe. "It was a lucky landing. One more minute and the fuel tank would have been empty. I was already preparing to bail out."

He said the MiG's tyres burst during the landing.

Capt. Wang, still clad in his brown Chinese air force uniform, said he had planned the defection for several years, waiting for the right opportunity and weather conditions.

He took off before dawn on a solo training mission from the Chinese base at Daishan, in the eastern Zhejiang province, and immediately flew towards Taiwan.

Capt. Wang had to fly low to avoid radar stations along the coast. His plane's canon were loaded and he said he was prepared to fight any pursuers.

His plane was not spotted and the only problem during his flight was fuel.

He said that when he encountered three Taiwanese F-5 fighters he shook the MiG's wings to signal he was defecting. The fighters escorted him to Taiwan.

Capt. Wang said he earned \$4 yuan (\$42) a month in the Chinese air force. He left his wife and parents in China.

"The flight for freedom was my own decision and had nothing to do with my family. I hope the Chinese authorities will not persecute,

## Tokyo-Seoul military ties not anticipated

TOKYO (R) — Japan said Tuesday it would not seek military cooperation with South Korea and had no plans to stage joint military exercises with it.

The policy was spelt out in a cabinet statement after a question in Parliament asked the government to comment on recent remarks by South Korean Defence Minister Yoon Sung-Min that Seoul would consider taking part in such exercises with Japan and the United States.

The Japanese statement also said there were no plans for regular or ad hoc talks between the defence ministers of Japan and South Korea.

During his visit here last week, President Reagan said the presence of the 45,000 U.S. troops in Japan was vital to the country's defence and contributed to peace in the Far East.

After its defeat in World War II Japan adopted a constitution

which renounced war as an instrument of policy. Since 1960 Japan has had a mutual security treaty with the United States.

## Japan lifts sanctions

Japan lifted sanctions imposed on the Soviet Union after Soviet fighters shot down a South Korean airliner north of Japan last Sept. 1, the government spokesman said.

The sanctions, imposed on Sept. 9, included a ban on government officials using flights of the Soviet carrier Aeroflot and refusal to permit Soviet charter flights to use Japanese airports.

On Sept. 15, Japan imposed a separate ban on all flights between the two countries of both Aeroflot and Japan Air Lines, but this remained in force only two weeks.

The spokesman told reporters that the Japanese government still holds the Soviet Union responsible for the downing of the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747.

## S. Korean police to get holiday after Reagan visit

SEOUL (R) — All members of South Korea's 100,000-strong police force are to get a bonus holiday of up to three days for their hard work before and during President Reagan's three-day visit to the country, a police spokesman said today.

The police have been on almost continual special duty since June

following North Korean guerrilla infiltrations.

Local newspapers reported that 15 policemen died from overwork this year during emergency duties.

A huge security operation was mounted in and around Seoul during the Reagan visit, which ended Monday and was condemned as a "dangerous war junkie" by North Korea.

## Hong Kong talks to resume

PEKING (R) — China and Britain Tuesday wound up two days of talks on the future of Hong Kong and agreed to meet again in Peking on Dec. 7.

The two sides said in a joint statement the latest round of discussions — the sixth since July — was useful and constructive.

A similar formula was used after the fifth round in mid-October, and diplomats following the talks said then it appeared to signal some progress after a period

of deadlock.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also said she believed the two sides were reaching a better basis for understanding.

The Sino-British dialogue a year ago after Chinese leaders told Mrs. Thatcher in Peking they had decided to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

This is the date when Britain's lease on most of the tiny capitalist colony expires.

## French unit off to Guadeloupe

PARIS (R) — French paramilitary police have flown to the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe following a wave of bomb attacks which injured 23 people Monday, the interior ministry said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the unit of 100 men flew out with five senior civilian police officers following an appeal from the island's regional council.

Nobody has claimed responsibility for the attacks, the worst on the island which is governed from Paris as an overseas department.

A similar series of bomb blasts in Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique last May was claimed by a separatist group called the Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance (ARC).

Officials said Lucette Michaux-Chevry, head of the regional council, had appealed for a public demonstration in the capital Tuesday to protest against the violence.

Early Mr. Michaux-Chevry sent telegrams to President Francois Mitterrand and Interior Minister Gaston Defferre condemning "the savagery of mad criminals" and requesting help to ensure security.

In a statement Monday night Mr. Defferre said France was taking firm action to deal with the violence.

## Hernu defends nuclear tests in South Pacific

WELLINGTON (R) — France will carry on nuclear tests in the South Pacific indefinitely despite strong objections from nations in the region, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said Tuesday.

Mr. Cheysson, defending France's nuclear policy at a press conference, said his government was convinced that the nuclear deterrent was the best arm for peace.

"We French want to control our own nuclear defence system... be fully independent. This means we should be independent from one end of the process to the other,

which includes testing," he said at the end of a two-day visit to New Zealand.

Mr. Cheysson, whose country has conducted more than 50 underground tests at the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific since 1975, said that nuclear arms had prevented a Third World War.

Asked why France could not conduct its tests closer to home in the Mediterranean, Mr. Cheysson said underground testing without danger could only be carried out in certain geological structures — and these happened to be in the Pacific.

## 50,000 demonstrate in Marcos' stronghold

BAGUIO, Philippines (R) — About 50,000 people, including Roman Catholic nuns, called on President Marcos to quit Tuesday in a demonstration in one of his northern Philippine strongholds, police said.

The march was the first of its kind along the main street of Baguio since anti-government protests became widespread following the murder in August of opposition politician Benigno Aquino.

Police said most of the demonstrators were students but they also included businessmen, doctors, lawyers and nuns. No incidents were reported as the marchers carried placards reading "Marcos resign" and "Stop government repression, free all political detainees."

Supporters tossed confetti and sunflowers from the windows of high-rise office buildings, which were decked with yellow ribbons and anti-government banners.

The demonstration was organised by the August 21 movement (Atom), the date of the Aquino murder at Manila Airport when he returned from three years of exile in the United States.

## 'Hillside strangler' convicted of 9th murder

LOS ANGELES (R) — The man dubbed "the hillside strangler" has been convicted of the ninth murder in a string of killings that locked Los Angeles in a grip of fear.

A jury of seven women and four men must now decide whether to sentence car upholsterer Angelo Buono to die in the gas chamber or to life imprisonment without parole.

Buono, 49, had been accused strangling 10 young women but he was found not guilty of one murder.

He was convicted Monday night of killing Cindy Hudspeth, a 20-year-old college student, whose body — like those of most of the other victims — was found on a Los Angeles hillside.

The verdict came after the jury had been deliberating since Oct. 20 following the longest criminal trial in U.S. history.

It lasted 345 days, spread over two years, the trial transcript ran to 56,000 pages and the case cost California taxpayers \$2 million.

## Australian women rush defence base

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia (R) — Militant women anti-nuclear protesters Tuesday broke through the main gate of an American-Australian defence base near here in Central Australia but were turned back by police.

About 30 of the group, calling itself "women for survival", broke open the main gate at the base but were kept out by a strong police cordon.

The women, singing and shouting, threw a paper replica of a cruise missile over the perimeter fence of the Pine Gap base, which they said would be a nuclear target in war. Police made around 30 arrests.

On Sunday a total of 111 women were arrested on trespass charges after trying to break through fencing around Pine Gap, a space and intelligence gathering unit which the women claim is a listening post for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

## Suharto urges press restraint

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto has told the Indonesian press not to write sensational stories or cater to low tastes but to concentrate instead on balanced, objective and educational news. In a speech to the 17th congress of the Indonesian journalists association in North Sulawesi, he said the Indonesian press played a key role in national education which required writers and editors to show great responsibility. The press must refrain from writing sensational news or news which arouses the baser instincts," Gen. Suharto said. The government denies that there is censorship in Indonesia, but the information ministry "requests" editors not to write about certain subjects and has closed down offending newspapers by withdrawing their publishing licences.

## Irish council chairman killed

BELFAST (R) — The chairman of a local council, who was also a part-time soldier, was killed in Northern Ireland Monday night by a booby trap bomb attached to his car, police said. Charles Armstrong, chairman of Armagh district council and a major in the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), was killed when the bomb went off as he climbed into the vehicle, parked near his office, police added. No one immediately claimed responsibility.

## Pakistani journalists hold protests

ISLAMABAD (R) — Journalists held protest meetings in several Pakistani cities Tuesday against the military government's restrictions on the press, union sources said. The Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists (PFUJ) organised the meetings to protest against what it called "increasing curbs" on the press, a recent dismissal of 10 journalists from two government-controlled newspapers and detention of four others.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
© 1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

## MAKE YOUR ENTRIES WORK

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ KQ2  
♥ AK43  
♦ AK43  
♦ 76

**WEST** ♦ J10985  
♥ Q82  
♦ Q2  
♦ A J10  
**EAST** ♦ 76  
♥ J1097  
♦ J10975  
♦ 98

**SOUTH**  
♦ A43  
♥ 65  
♦ 86  
♦ KQ5432

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 1 NT Pass  
3 NT Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

When this hand was dealt in a recent team match, one declarer went down in three no trump. The other demonstrated that the play was a relatively simple matter of technique.

South decided that his hand was not quite good enough for a two-over-one response. North's action was clear cut, despite the absence of a club stopper — his partner almost surely had something in that suit.

At both tables West led

the top of his spade sequence. Both declarers won in dummy. One declarer then led a club to his queen and West made a good play when he allowed South to hold the trick. Declarer entered dummy with a heart and led another club, and it made no difference which card he elected to play from hand — there was no way to set up and enjoy the long clubs, for declarer was an entry short.

At the other table declarer found the extra entry to his hand — and in the club suit at that! At trick two he led a low club from dummy and ducked in his hand!

West won the ten of clubs and continued with a spade (nothing else was better). Declarer won in dummy and led a club to his queen. If West ducked now, it would not help, for declarer would be in hand to continue the suit. And if West won the club, declarer would still have the ace of spades as an entry to his hand to cash the king of clubs and run the suit.

Note that declarer's play was not only perfectly safe, but it also stood to gain against some bad trump breaks. If the suit split 4-1 and either defender had a singleton ace, declarer would still prevail.

## New Delhi opposition stages walkout

NEW DELHI (R) — Major opposition parties walked out of the Indian parliament Tuesday, accusing Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's party of trying to topple an opposition party state government by bribing a legislator to change parties.

The government denied the bribery allegation amid noisy opposition protests in the Lok Sabha (lower house) which reassembled Tuesday for its winter session.

Most opposition members walked out after failing to persuade the Lok Sabha speaker to suspend official business to allow discussion of the alleged attempt to bribe a member of the Janata Party, which rules the southern state of Karnataka.

Karnataka Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde said Monday a leading member of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in the state had offered 200,000 rupees (\$20,000) to a Janata member of the state assembly if he would defect to the Congress (I) Party.

The Janata legislator accepted the money but later exposed the deal, showing reporters the money allegedly given to him.

A Janata member of the Lok Sabha, Madhu Dandavate, said he could submit taped conversation and photographs to support the allegation.

Opposition parties also sought immediate discussion of the allegation in the Rajya Sabha. There was uproar as deputy chairman Shyam Lal Yadav turned down the request and he abruptly adjourned the sitting.

## All Natal Indian leaders arrested

DURBAN (R) — The entire leadership of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), founded early this century by Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested Monday at a protest outside Durban city hall before Prime Minister P.W. Botha was to make a speech, eyewitnesses said.

The demonstrators, who carried placards, were protesting against the new South African constitution, approved by whites this month in a referendum, which gives limited parliamentary power to coloureds (people of mixed race) and Indians.

Police said 44 people were detained and would be charged under the internal security act and under municipal by-laws for taking part in an illegal gathering.

Gandhi, who lived here for several years, founded the NIC early this century. Eyewitnesses said those arrested included Mewa

Rangobin, husband of Gandhi's granddaughter, and NIC President George Sempersaid.

The NIC was due to hold a meeting later in the day expressing its opposition to the new constitution.

Mr. Botha was speaking at a meeting organised by the South African Indian Council (SAIC), which mainly supports the new constitution.

Mr. Botha, wearing a garland of flowers, told an audience of more than 2,000 that his government was ready to test Indian opinion by whatever method they requested — referendum, a general election or a "scientific opinion poll".

South African Indians now had five options, he said. They could accept the new deal believing in the government's sincerity, or they could appear to accept it out of expediency in order to

destroy it.

The third option was to reject the new deal and maintain the status quo with all its frustrations. Fourthly, Indians could reject the constitution in favour of aligning with a black state — a reference to South Africa's policy of giving statehood to black homelands within its frontiers.

The final option was to reject the constitution in favour of radicalism. "Then you will be forcing yourself and your children into a cul de sac," he said.

Mr. Botha said there had been difficulties and frustrations in the history of Indian people in South Africa.

"It must be stressed that these problems were shared by all Indian communities who left their fatherland for new shores. This was particularly true for those in East and Central Africa in such countries as Uganda," he said.

## U.S. defends invasion of Grenada

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States, under fire from its partners in the Organisation of American States (OAS) and Cuba over the invasion of Grenada, said it sent in troops to stop anarchy spreading to the rest of the Caribbean.

"Sometimes it is better to act in order to keep a bad situation from getting worse," Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam told the OAS annual meeting Monday night.

As he spoke, Cuba's President Fidel Castro told a mass rally in Havana that 24 Cubans who died in the Oct. 25 invasion were the victims of "a surprise, treacherous, Pearl-Harbour, Nazi-style attack."

And at the United Nations, Cuban ambassador Raul Roa Kouri charged the Reagan administration with deliberately fanning a jingoistic mood at home after the invasion to drum up support for a possible attack on leftist Nicaragua and even Cuba.

Mr. Dam's defence of the Grenada action sought to soothe OAS alarm over the implications of the U.S.-Caribbean thrust for the rest of the region. Ecuador, Chile and Honduras all criticised the troop landings that followed a Marxist power struggle in Grenada and the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Mr. Dam said: "Perhaps the first thing to note is that the collective action was undertaken to resolve a condition of anarchy, not to alter a functioning political system."

The breakdown of government institutions in Grenada had produced a critical situation, he said, adding: "Further violence seemed inevitable."

Dr. Castro, in an emotional 90-minute speech to an estimated one million people in Havana's revolution square, said: "The bells toll for Grenada today but tomorrow they may toll for the entire world."

Dr. Castro and his U.N. ambassador charged the U.S. had been waiting for a pretext to attack Grenada.